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The Bombay Gazette.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

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Date of Sailing, 1904, Saturday, 9 a.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th July	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6610		
30th "	BENGAL	4656	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6526	EGYPT	7913
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4890		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

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COMPAGNIE DES
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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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For further Particulars apply to

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July "
† PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5,895	20th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	27th July 1904.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th July, 1904.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

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Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	16th July,	1904.
MASSILLA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	39th "	"

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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, Premature Senility, the various Phases of Perverted Life, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Chronic Headaches, Spermatorrhœa, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Gleet, Cystitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, Spinal Nervous and other Diseases have been successfully cured for the last several years by Electricity and Advanced Therapeutics after different forms of Drug treatment had failed. For full particulars see or write to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INST., 13th Forbes Street, Fort.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

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PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

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FOR keeping the Skin Soft, Cool and Free from all irritation, there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP. Easiest and silkiest of lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. Sold by ARMY & NAVY STORES Bombay and Calcutta.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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COCKBURN, & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN' SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
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BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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HEAD-OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
3½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy.
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin.
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Eliya, Mombassa
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS.

OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations,

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria. December 1903.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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A PUCCA-BUILT BUNGALOW, having a Ground-Floor and an Upper Floor, with a big Coach-house and Stalls for ten Horses and Servants' Quarters and sufficient Accommodation for two European Families, known as the TOWERS, situated at Palli Hill, Bandora, and at present occupied by Mr. J. A. Simson and another. It commands excellent position. Private offers for its purchase are invited. For Price and Further Particulars apply to

KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF,
Solicitor, High Court,
13, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BLUE TENNIS SCREENS.

BLUE SCREENS made of Docsootie T. Cloth, or Chowks of any size desired can be made up in a short time.

For Prices and Particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS Co.,
Cawnpore.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.,

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Carylon's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1899 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete Index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Bombay Mails of 25th ult., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£89 15-16	= ÷ 1-8
2 do. Rentes	£98	= unchanged
3 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	= unchanged.
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-4	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 11-16	= ÷ 1-16
2 months hence	26 5-8	= ÷ 1-16
Spot in New York	57 7-8	= unchanged.
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·22	= + 1
Berlin "	20·41 1-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	= unchanged.
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= + 1-8
6 " " "	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 " per cent	= do

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 11 3-8, J.-J., firm.

RAPESEED—Brown 31 A.-S. sellers quiet but steady.

LINSEED—Linseed Bold, 34 3-4 J.-A. sellers firm.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 7 1-4.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·36 unchgd. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·03	5·83	5·42
—15	—17	—11
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·23	5·19	5·17
—10	—10	—9
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·16	5·16	5·16
—9	—9	—9

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,000
Do. last year	1,400
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	1,000

In New York—

Spot	10·95 — 99
Futures, month of July	10·46 — 26
Do. do. December	9·39 — 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 13-16 — 3-16
Futures, month of Sept.	9·50 — 15
Do. do. Dec.	9·18 — 12
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	4,52,000
Stock in London	13,000
Total visible supply	14,70,000
Total visible supply of which is	
East Indian	2,96,000
Total quantity in sight	98,60,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 9th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	583 bales.
Wheat	9,578 cwts.
Linseed	12,282 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,470 "
Gingellyseed	1,592 "
Poppyseed	3,490 "
Groundnuts	164 "
Castorseed	744 "
Rice	933 "
Myrabolams	120 "
Cottonseed	8 "
Mowraseed	5,565 "
Ghee	1,064 "
Joowar	4,185 "
Maize	233 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold bullion	4,68,480
Ex s. s. Arabia, from London.	

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 11.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 1-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	190
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2

•Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-11
1st Settlement 1st August	97-8
Money Market Tone very easy.	

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June	3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June	3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4 do

Bank of Bombay Cash Balance 33 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.		
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6 1 0	to 6 0 0	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 2 0	to 5 3 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 0	to 5 10 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 12 0	to 5 11 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6 1 0	to 6 0 0	
Castoreseed—Tone steady			
Ready	22 0 0	to 22 8 0	

WHEAT.—Tone firm

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 28
Club, No. 1	Rs. 28 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	bales 6,000
Imports	do nil

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5/6	5/4	5/6
— 9	— 8	— 8
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5/0	5/1	5/2
— 4	— 4	— 4
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mch.**	**Mch-Apl**
5/2	5/2	5/2
— 4	— 4	— 4

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowanigger	....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	89 15-16
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	26 11-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 2nd July, as compared with the statement of the 5th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 2. Rs.	July 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,50,552	43,08,447
Public Deposits at Branches	31,23,890	29,0 ,968
Other Deposits	6,59,14,916	6,33,86,76/
Post Bills	10,347	11,021
Sundries	20,23,320	18,22,79)
	Rs. 9,41,83,925	9,58,37,993
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,20,68,307	1,12,86,098
Other authorised Securities	11,38,301	10,36,271
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	64,30,551	66,24,92)
Loans do. do.	1,31,71,328	1,21,40,84)
Bills discounted and purchased	3,05,79,079	3,01,77,033
Dead Stock	3,09,375	3,09,375
Stamps and Stationery	3,191	3,149
Balances with other Banks	5,85,8 9	8,10,310
Sundries	2,77,641	1,87,311
Cash	2,95,71,253	3,29,12,574
	Rs. 9,41,83,925	9,58,37,999

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE,

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE,

Bombay, July 12,

1 There will be Drill for Recruits in the Town Hall this (Tuesday) evening the 12th instant at 5-30 p.m. also Thursday the 14th instant at the same hour.

2 The signalling class will meet at the Town Hall this Tuesday evening the 12th instant, also Thursday the 14th at 5-30 p.m.

3 There will be drill for trained members at the Town Hall to-day (Tuesday) the 12th, and Thursday the 14th instant at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, July 12,

There will be a Lecture at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, Apollo Bunder, on Thursday next, the 14th instant at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GLOVER—July 7, at Earlsferry House, Elie, Thomas Craigie Glover, C.E, of Mount Grange, Edinburgh, and of Glover and Co Bombay, in his 68th year (By cable).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—July 6, at Cocanada, the wife of Sergt E F Green, 1st Lincoln Regiment, of a daughter.

GRIMLEY—July 6, at 1, Monteagle Villas, Darjeeling, the wife of Arthur F Grimley of a daughter.

HOLDER—July 1, at 20, Iverna Court, Kensington, the wife of Ernest Holder, Baljian, Assam, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PATERSON—DURHAM—June 30, at Sambhar, Rajputata by the Rev Father Augustine, Chaplain of Ajmere, Christopher McDermott Paterson, Police, to Aileen Durham, daughter of the late J J Durham, Superintendent, N I Salt Revenue.

REID—JOHNSTON—July 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev H Flynn, William David Reid, 81st Pioneers, son of the late Captain Reid, Devon Regt, to Helen Alice, second daughter of the late J W Johnston, Esq.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m., Sun sets, 6h. 41m., High water 10-48m., 10-30a. Low water, 3-48 m., 4-39a.
Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Football, Cooperage.

Polo,—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 4,814, the daily average being 160. The total of new patients was 553.

BITTEN BY A MONKEY.—On Sunday night about 11 p. m. a monkey entered the room of Damodher Pitamber residing at Memonwada Road through an open window, and bit his daughter agad five years on the forehead. The brute then ran away.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Homeless Leper Asylum acknowledges with thanks the following donations received since 21st May :—From Mr. Kursondas Hirjee Muljee Rs. 51; from Mr. Vinayek Keshava Bule Rs. 2; from Mr. W. M. Dukle Rs. 10; total Rs. 63.

A MAHARAJ ROBBED.—Keshavlal Magunlal, a clerk to the Shankaracharya of Dwarka residing at Girgaum has reported to the police that on Sunday night some unknown person removed a thin sheet of gold weighing four tolas valued at Rs. 80 from the front portion of the Maharaj's "palkhi" (palanquin).

J. N. WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAHIM.—During the last month the number of patients at this dispensary was 2,537, namely 1,012 adult males, 912 adult females, and 613 children. The prevailing diseases treated were malarial fevers, diseases of the digestive system, respiratory and rheumatic affections.

POSSESSING COCAINE—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas convicted one Premji Kanji, a Hindu, on a charge of possessing cocaine in a quantity larger than that allowed by law and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100. It appeared that on certain information received, the Abkari authorities searched the accused's house in Falkland on Sunday and found therein six grains of cocaine.

BOMBAY CAUSEWAYS' TOLLS.—Under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. Mehrji Johnston and Company, auctioners of Meadows Street, sold by public auction yesterday afternoon in the office of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Buildings, the right of collecting tolls at the Sion and Mahim Causeways. The sale commenced with a bid of Rs. 10,000, which gradually mounted to Rs. 18,400, at which sum the right was knocked down in the name of Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanji Kariwalla. The highest bid obtained last year was Rs. 16,800.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening Mr. Beecroft, of the G. I. P. Railway, while driving along Bhoiwada Cross Road in his dog-cart met with an accident. A man named Mahadu Daji came in front of the carriage and Mr. Beecroft shouted out to him to clear out of the road. But before Mr. Beecroft could pull up the man was run over and Mr. Beecroft was thrown out of the vehicle. Mahadu was removed to the J. J. Hospital but was allowed to go home after treatment having received slight injuries. Mr. Beecroft has been removed to the St. George's Hospital yesterday as he is suffering from some internal injuries.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the String Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master commencing at 5-45, p.m to-day :—

March	The Italian Tattoo
Overture	La Ruche D'or
Selection	the Belle of New York
Quadrille	No 7
Selection	The Toreador
Valse	Sourire D'Avril
	Drescher
	Brepsant
	Kerker
	Michiels
	Caryll and Monckton
	Depret

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Rain has held off since Thursday last, writes our Bhownagar correspondent and sowing operations have been taken in hand all round. Before it rained copiously, there was a current belief amongst the people that the monsoon this year, would prove very unsatisfactory, they further predicted that there will be a cry for one general shower at least, at the close of the monsoon, although there is nothing at present to justify this prophecy.—Goods traffic beyond Sahapur is stopped and the passengers bound for Lushala, Keshod, and Verawal are transhipped by boats, one pier and girders of the Madhoowanti river bridge having been washed away. The water in the river is still 20 feet deep.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT KUNDLA.—A meeting was held on the 2nd instant, writes a Kundla correspondent at the instance of the Mitra Mandal, to congratulate the Editor of the "Gujarati" on its Silver Jubilee and Sir P. M. Mehta on the honour of Knighthood bestowed upon him by the Emperor. Mr. Dwarka las Joothabhai was voted to the chair. The chairman said "The Gujarati" and Sir Perozeshah had rendered quite exceptional services to the country. They have commented on public affairs without fear. Sir Perozeshah had proved himself an able advocate of the people. Both had devoted their best energies to the Congress movement. Shah Narottam Bhagvandas spoke at length on the life work of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta. On the proposition of Mr. Vanmali it was agreed to forward letters of congratulation to Sir P. M. Mehta and to the Editor of the "Gujarati."

ROBBERY BY A FELLOW LODGER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Hassan charged Darabshah Cawasji Mistry, a Parsi cook, with stealing four gold finger rings and a set of gold buttons with a gold chain attached, collectively valued at Rs. 133, the property of one Dorabji Rustomji, a young Parsi, employed at a fire-temple. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused and the complainant lived together in a room in Batliwalla Street. On Thursday morning the complainant left home for his work at the fire-temple, but forgot to take with him the key of his box which contained the property. When he returned about three hours after he found accused had disappeared and the property missing from the box. He went in search of the accused and found him in the Parsi Orphanage at Parel. He questioned the accused, who not only denied all knowledge of the property, but slapped the complainant and threatened to give him in police custody. The complainant then made a report to the police who arrested the accused and recovered one of the rings form a Mahomedan at Parel with whom it had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 12. The accused admitted having stolen the articles and concealed them under the tiles of the roof. The police searched the tiles and the room but could not find the property. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

THIS match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday. The Islamites won by seven wickets and two runs. The winning of this match was chiefly due to the splendid bowling of Mullaji who took 4 wickets for 3 runs in the first innings and 8 wickets for 14 runs in the second. Of the other Islam bowlers Aba took three wickets for 13 runs and C. M. Ali 2 for 11 runs in the 1st innings. For the Parsees Dubash bowled very well, securing 9 wickets for 37 runs in the 1st innings and 3 for 21 runs in the 2nd innings. Scores :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr S Batliwala, b C M Ali	4	b Mullaji	9
Mr M Dubash, b Mullaji	17	b Mullaji	7
Mr M Sanjana, b C M Ali	1	b Mullaji	0
Mr Mehta, b Tumbuwala	1	b Mullaji	0
Mr Matchiwala, b Mullaji	2	b C M Ali	0
Mr Daver, c C M Ali, b Aba	17	b C M Ali	4
Mr Pochkhanawala, b Aba	4	not out	7
Mr Katruck, not out	9	c Tyabji, b Mullaji	5
Mr Devecha, c Aba, b Mullaji	1	b Mullaji	2
Mr Khumbata, c Aba, b Mullaji	0	b Mullaji	0
Mr Vajifdar, run out	1	b Mullaji	0
Extras	4	Extras	5
Total	61	Total	39

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr C M Ali, b Dubash	1	not out	13
Mr Tumbuwala, b Dubash	17	c and b Dubash	12
Mr R M Somji, c Vajifdar, b Dubash	2	b Dubash	0
Mr T Mullaji, c Devecha, b Ballivala	2	b Dubash	0
Mr Yusufally, b Dubash	3	not out	8
Mr H C Tyabji, c Pochkhanawala, b Dubash	11	Did not bat.	
Mr Aba, b Dubash	10		
Mr Ismail, c Ballivala, b Dubash	5		
Mr Peer Mahommed st, b Dubash	2		
Mr Y M Shaik, not out	4		
Mr Allabah, c Batliwala, b Dubash	0		
Extras	13	Extras	1
Total	69	Total	33

INDEPENDENT C. C. vs. FORT AND PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Independent C. C. by 14 runs. For the Independents K. R. Mehta took seven wickets for 37 runs and Engineer three for 24. For the School team Parekh took five wickets for 35 runs and Driver four for 27, and Thanawalla one for 12. Scores :—

FORT AND PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr Thanawalla, l-b-w, b Engineer	3
Mr Kharwa, c Ghista, b Mehta	4
Mr Parekh, b Mehta	6
Mr M mehta, c Shroff, b Mehta	12
Mr A Driver, c and b Mehta	0
Mr S Darnwalla, b Mehta	6
Mr R Mehta, c Cooper, b Engineer	9
Mr Ranji, b Engineer	0
Mr D Daruwalla, l-b-w, b Mehta	0
Mr Ashavaid, b Mehta	14
Mr Dubash, not out	1
Extras	1
Total	62

INDEPENDENT C. C.

Mr K R Mehta, l-b-w, b Driver	14
Mr S B Morris, b Thanawalla	3
Mr F Driver, b Parekh	1
Mr R B Shroff, c Ashavaid, b Parekh	23
Mr B Cooper, b Driver	1
Mr L Patel, b Parekh	20
Mr B Engineer, b Driver	1
Mr J Ghista, c and b Driver	2
Mr R Bharucha, c Daruwalla, b Driver	2
Mr D Patel, b Parekh	5
Mr M Kias, not out	1
Extras	2
Total	76

NEW SHIVAJEE C.C. vs. DAIWADNYA C.C.

This match was played on the Esplanade Parade Ground on Sunday and resulted in an easy win for the former by 96 runs. The N. Shivajee C. C. having won the toss went in first and scored 151 runs for two wickets. The Daiwadnyas replied with 55 runs only. Messrs. Narsi and Varahadkar bowled well taking four and three wickets respectively. Scores :—

NEW SHIVAJEE C. C.

Mr S H Bhatkar, not out	55
Mr V S Rangnekar, c Mirkar, b Madun	41
Mr B G Samelkar, b Chambhare	10
Mr Laljee, not out	25
Mr M J Kovarkar, } Mr J N Dandekar, } Mr J N Dewoolkar, } Mr R W Mhatre, } Mr P J Covarkar, } Mr V S Varadkar, } Mr Narsi, } Did not bat.	
Extras	20
Total for 2 (wkts)	151

DAIWADNYA C. C.

Mr Madun, c Narsi, b Varadkar	8
Mr Chorekar, c Dewoolkar, b Narsi	4
Mr Tanak, c Varadkar, b Narsi	4
Mr W B Mirkar, b Varadkar	12
Mr Dhotre, c Rangnekar, b Narsi	1
Mr Chambhare, b Varadkar	0
Mr M S Vagal, run out	5
Mr A B Diwekar, run out	4
Mr Karekar, not out	2
Mr Kale, b Narsi	0
Mr Kohirsagar, retired hurt	0
Extras	5
Total	55

YOUNG HINDU C. C. vs. G. I. P. RY. STORES C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Young Hindus by 42 runs. Scores :—

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

Mr V B Choubal, b R Hogan	11
Mr A S Arcor, c and b R Hagan	2
Mr H N Patel, b R Hogan	20
Mr W B Kirtikar, st Malone, b Gay	6
Mr D M Roshinwala, c P Malone, b R Hogan	9
Mr V S Wagh, run out	2
Mr R B Kirtikar, not out	15
Mr A H Kirtikar, c Hogan, b O Murray	6
Mr Sakhardande, c and b O Murray	1
Mr S B Smyth, c Pitale, b O Murray	0
Mr M H Kirtikar b O Murray	2
Extras	12
Total	86

G. I. P. RY. STORES C. C.

Mr P Malone, c Chouhal, b W B Kirtikar	7
Mr R Hogan, c and b W B Kirtikar	0
Mr A Murray, c Patel, b M H Kirtikar	6
Mr C Gay, b W B Kirtikar	7
Mr O Murray, b M H Kirtikar	11
Mr V Romer, b M H Kirtikar	6
Mr H Lees, b M H Kirtikar	4
Mr K Pitale, b W B Kirtikar	1
Mr P D'Souza, not out	2
Mr J Home, b W B Kirtikar	0
Mr Dhonduram, b W B Kirtikar	0
Extras	0
Total	44

R. I. L. I. vs. 121ST PIONEERS.

A match between the R. I. L. I. and the 121st Pioneers was played on Thursday, on the Marine Lines ground and resulted in a draw. The 121st Pioneers scored 102 runs and the R. I. L. I. 46 runs for 6 wickets.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	9
C Marine, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	16
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals, &c.	0	0	4
Total	5	5	77
Total plague deaths to date	276,220	225,289	
Same date last year	10	10	69

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Inspector Hassan charged Mangoo Rachhmal and seventeen others with occupying a portion of a public road and thereby causing obstruction to traffic. Messrs. Spencer, Velinker and Sanklia, pleaders, appeared for accused Nos. 10 11 and 15 respectively. The police evidence showed that the accused, most of whom were jewellers, were standing in various groups in Shaik Memon Street, on Sunday afternoon, when they were arrested by the Police. Inspector Hassan stated that he was present when the accused were arrested, that the accused had been warned not to cause obstruction in the road and that ten minutes before the arrest of the accused, the street had been cleared of the people.—All the accused denied the charge.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that from the whole evidence adduced before him he was satisfied that all the accused before the Court were not concerned in causing the obstruction complained of. The majority of the accused were respectable of jewellers, dealing in lakhs of rupees worth of jewellery and were no persons who deserved to be treated like ordinary criminals. The way in which No. 10 who had jewellery worth about a lakh of rupees on his person, was handled and the manner in which his turban fell off showed that he as well as others were treated more like criminals than brokers, who were guilty of a breach of a local Act. His Worship thought some descretion ought to be used with regard to the manner in which people of accused's position were to be arrested. With regard to accused Nos. 10 and 11, the Court was satisfied that they were arrested while walking along the road and were the victims of the circumstances. It they had not happened to pass by the road at the time of the arrest, very probably they would not have been in Court. In regard to Nos. 4 and 9 the Court was satisfied that they were not there for causing obstruction and that they did not cause any. His Worship accordingly ordered Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 11 to be acquitted. With regard to the rest of the accused, his Worship thought, this being their first offence, the ends of justice would be satisfied by ordering them to be warned and discharged. There was no doubt some of them did cause obstruction while others came to be arrested owing to the company in which they found themselves. The accused being respectable persons, they should know that they ought to be the last persons to cause obstruction.

MAGISTRATE AND PLEADER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, Mr Godinho, pleader appeared before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate and stated that as suggested by the learned Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, he submitted his representation in regard to the remarks made against him by his Worship in a judgment.

The Magistrate perused the representation and asked Mr. Godinho what he wanted.

Mr. Godinho replied that he claimed to be honourably acquitted from the charges and expressions of censure in the judgment for the reasons stated by him in the representation.

His Worship asked Mr. Godinho if a Magistrate had power to delete any observation from his judgments.

Mr. Godinho replied that every Court had an inherent power to do so and handed over to his Worship certain authorities bearing on the subject.

His Worship asked Mr. Godinho if he had anything further to say.

Mr. Godinho : I deprecate all discussion in such a matter, but if your Worship wants to hear anything by way of further explanation I should like to be heard by counsel, as I am not prepared to advocate my own case. In the judgment of their Lordships I have been asked to personally present my representation and I have done so.

His Worship said he would consider the authorities and make his order afterwards.

Mr. Godinho said it was immaterial to him in what form his Worship would couch the order. All that he wanted was an expression from the Court that the remarks were not justified.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

A case of defamation, which has excited considerable interest, has just been decided by the Chief Court of the Punjab. The complainant was Baba Sahbar Jung, City Kotwal of Amritsar, and the accused one Gaina, a notorious gambler. It seems that among other gambling houses in Amritsar that of the Patiangs and the Qilla Bhangis stand out prominently. On October 29, 1902, the Patiang gambling house was raided by the police on information given by one of the Qilla Bhangis. Several gamblers were arrested, and next day there was a fight between the two parties in which a number were injured, and Inspector Safdar Jung arrested several on a charge of rioting. Gaina was one of those arrested, and in defence alleged that the case was got up by the Inspector who, he stated, had been receiving Rs 300 a month from the Patiangs, on condition that their gambling house was left alone by the police. On these imputations the Inspector filed a complaint against Gaina, but, after a lengthy trial, the latter was acquitted. Against this the local Government appealed, and the Chief Judge, in his judgment, said, the accused may have honestly believed the Inspector was favouring the Patiangs and hostile to him, and that it might be true that he bribed the Inspector on occasions, and he thought a slight punishment would meet the case. None of the charges were proved against the Inspector, but that there was a probability that he was a bribe taker was sufficiently strong to require full investigation. Mr. Justice Chatterjee considered the accused was prejudiced in his defence by the Inspector having been retained in office during the trial. After perusing Mr. Justice Chatterjee's judgment the Chief Judge agreed that Gaina should get the benefit of the doubt, and the appeal was therefore rejected.

MR. LEITER'S WILL.

A REUTER telegram from Washington states that the will of Mr. Levi Leiter (father of Lady Curzon), which is dated the 1st June, does not indicate the value of his property. It leaves a third of the estate outside the specific reservation of the Illinois coal lands to his widow and the remainder is equally distributed "per stirpes" among the children. The widow and Mr. Joseph Leiter, the son, are named as executors. They, with the daughters, Nancy and Marguerite, and Mr. Saymour Morris, are the trustees.

Against the share of Lady Curzon are charged dols. 700 000 her marriage settlement, and a trust fund of dols. 1,000,000. An advance of dols. 2,000 000 made to Mr. Joseph Leiter is charged against his share, and the sum of dols. 300 000 is charged against the shares of the daughters Nancy and Marguerite. The coal lands already mentioned, which consist of 7,500 acres, are vested in fee simple on behalf of Mr. Joseph Leiter as soon as he pays the amounts which the testator has advanced upon them. Upon the death of the widow during the continuance of the trust her part of the income becomes part of the general income of the trust and her portion of the estates reverts to the general estate.

A Reuter telegram from New York states that Mr. Levi Leiter's will provides that the whole income from a trust fund of a million dollars shall be paid to Lady Curzon of Kedleston for her sole use, and she is prohibited from disposing thereof in the way of anticipation. At her death it goes to her husband in trust. If she leaves one child the amount will be divided equally between husband and child. If there is more than one child at least a third goes to the husband.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, Acting Honorary Secretary, acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above school,

	Rs	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	12,123	10	0
The Trustees of the late Mr Ardashir Hormasjee Wadia	1,000	0	0
In memory of her dear father from a Zoroastrian lady	100	0	0
Messrs Ogilvie Ford and Co, Bombay, through Messrs J B Petit and Co, Bombay	50	0	0
Mrs Bejonjee Ardashir Dastur Kamdin	50	0	0
J Kora saodjun Esq Manchester	29	10	4
The Lodge Aryan	25	0	0
In pious memory of her dear brother Arda hir from Bai Meherbai Nusserwanjee Vachegh andy	25	0	0
As a thanksgiving to God for the narrow escape my family recently had at Panchgani from the catastrophe of the roof of my bungalow there being blown away through "am-di-mshel"	25	0	0
Mrs Dara M Dastur	15	0	0
Anonymous	15	0	0
Nusserwanjee N Cooper Esq	15	0	0
Mrs D Godrej	15	0	0
Bai Gungabai 2nd donation	6	0	0
Sums of and under Rupees five	46	8	0
Total	Rs. 12,540	12	4
Grand Total	Rs. 13,54	12	4

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Monday :—The depression in Central India has moved slowly in a west north-westerly direction, but pressure has risen rapidly and the depression has decreased considerably in intensity. It is now of comparatively little importance. Light to heavy rain has fallen in east Rajputana, light to moderate rain in Central India and the West Coast, showers in the Central Provinces, United Provinces, east Punjab and moderately heavy rain in Burma Coast. Kotah, and Dehra Dun have received 5 inches ; Mergui, Moulmein, 3 1-2 ; Tavoy, 2 1-2 ; Rangoon, Neemuch, Saugor 2. Rain has almost ceased in north east India. Both branches of the monsoon current appear to be weak at present and no rain of importance is likely during the next 24 hours except on the Burma Coast, where moderately heavy rain is still possible. Showers are however probably in Bengal, Assam, Central India, Rajputana and light to moderate rain on the West Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for food-grains. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Except improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Delhi.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton sowing making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy, Cotton sowing make a good progress.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

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CARDIGANS
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All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

SHODDY

to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

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WAR NEWS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1904.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON INDIA.

WHAT has our little London contemporary got hold of? Reuter says it publishes the text of the official detailed plan for the invasion of India which was prepared by General Kuropatkin. It provides, we are told firstly, for the consolidation of Russian influence in the Meshed region; secondly, for two campaigns, two or three years between them, ending in the capture of Kandahar, Kabul and Kashmir. And, adds our contemporary: It is unnecessary to discuss the third, as the position of the British by then would be the same as in 1857, except that the natives would have Russian support. Now it is common knowledge that General Kuropatkin prepared a plan for the invasion of India many years ago. It is an elaboration of that of Skobeleff, and in Lord Curzon's work on "Russia in Central Asia" may be found a description of it, which tells us that it is a revised edition, modified or extended in accordance with wider knowledge and more modern conditions of it—as is the case, we presume, with his modification of Alexeieff's scheme for the overthrow of Japan. Kuropatkin, as Lord Curzon observes, inherited Skobeleff's traditions and ideas and may be regarded as the leading exponent of Central Asian tactics in the Russian Army. He will have his hands full for some time in North Eastern Asia, so that we need not give up sleep for the present in order to prepare to oppose him. Under Skobeleff's plan military operations were to be undertaken simultaneously by three columns with an aggregate strength of over twenty thousand men with their bases at Petro-Alexandrovsk on the Oxus, at Samarkhand and at Marghilan. The first column was to march up the river to Tcharjin and to operate in conjunction with a column from the Caspian; the second was to march via Jam, on the Bokharan frontier towards Karshi and the Oxus, and the third, to ascend the Alai from Ferghana, by passes leading down into Chitral or Kashmir. Operations were actually tried, but General Kaufmann, who commanded the second column confessed that, though his army was fit to encounter any troops in the world and though a march to India with such means was not to be thought of, yet, if help were forthcoming on the Afghan side he might do a great deal and "above all would set simmering such a porridge that the bull-dogs would not shake themselves clear of it." He was to negociate for an alliance with the Amir, advance via Balkh and Bannan to Kabul and, failing Afghan help to induce Abdurraman to stir up civil war. With help he was to organise a native army in Afghanistan, let loose a host of spies and emissaries throughout India who should arouse the disaffected elements in the rear of any British force advancing from the Indus, hemming it in between two fires. Victory was to be following by a tornado of wild Asiatic horsemen upon India and "by a revival of the summary if unsentimental methods of Tamerlane." In the event of defeat, the Russian Army was to retire upon Herat, where it would be met and succoured by a relief column pushed forward from the Caspian. The simultaneous employment of armed forces and private intrigue was the main basis of the Skobeleff plan and is also of that of Kuropatkin. If our contemporary publishes the text of the detailed scheme, it has something new. If not, it has been duped for the main features of the Kuropatkin plan are common property. There have been numerous schemes for the invasion of India. But none has ever been carried into effect. Nor do we think it probable one ever will. So although some Russian traitor may have sold the "Express" an official document, he will not have done his country much disservice, nor will England have gained very much by our contemporary's enterprise.

THE AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

THE United States Democratic Convention after an all-night sitting at St. Louis has decided to put forward as its candidate Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of the New York Court of Appeals. For his nomination, we are told by Mr. Maurice Low, Judge Parker is indebted to "yellow journalism." Mr. Hearst, a New York newspaper man, first brought his name before the public and not content with merely advertising him, went to work to secure delegates to work in his favour. It appears that at first the movement was laughed at because it seemed incredible that the country could seriously consider his nomination, but it soon reached a point when it could no longer be ignored with safety and when it became necessary, if the party was to be saved from a more disastrous defeat than that which it suffered under Mr. Bryan—that is if it was to be saved from annihilation—it must immediately counter the Hearst frenzy by letting it be known that those in authority would give their support to an essentially safe and conservative man. Although Mr. Parker is said to be not a man whose great character or high talents impress the country, because the country knows all too little of him and has to take him almost entirely on faith, yet he fills the requirements better than any other man in the Democratic Party. Mr. Parker's friends declared him to be a man of respectability and of no small legal ability, whose name inspired respect, if it did not arouse enthusiasm. He was asked to speak out before nomination that the States might learn for themselves what manner of man he was. The invitation was declined, the "New York World" explaining that "he was proving possession of the far more important and valuable knowledge of how and when and why to keep silence." Another journal informed its readers that "the bent of Judge Parker's mind leads him to obey the law and not to make law to meet particular exigencies. In this respect, at least, he presents a striking contrast to the man whom, now nominated, he will have to oppose. It also appears that Judge Parker has been in public life for thirty years and that the New York law reports contain a good deal of his work which ought to show his capacity for dealing with questions of intricacy and importance."

Since his name was first put forward very little further as to the record of Judge Parker has transpired. He is described as a man of the most estimable private character, who ranks high in the estimation of the members of the Bar of New York, although no one has ever accused him of being the possessor of transcendental abilities. Another pen portrait speaks of him as a political interrogation point. And then the writer asks: "Is he a great man or a small man, has he red blood or ice-water in his veins, has he ideas, is he a man or merely a name?" No one knows, is the reply, for the Court of Appeals does not sit in the city of New York, but in Albany, the capital of the State, where Judge Parker lives quietly at an hotel and spends his vacations on his farm at Æsopus, a small village on the Hudson River. It is said he has not been more than a dozen times in New York and perhaps never at all to Washington. He is known to lawyers and respected by them, to a number of local politicians, but to the country at large he is totally unknown. He has never made speeches or written for a non-professional audience. He arouses no enthusiasm, the magic of personality is wanting, but he has been "invested with certain solid qualities that acquire a fictitious value owing to circumstances." His supporters argue that no man flagrantly foolish or conspicuously unfit, morally or intellectually, could be for eighteen years on the bench of the highest Court of the most important State and for seven years its Chief Justice without his deficiencies being discovered. No one can find a word to say against him or his fitness for the Presidency; he has nothing to explain and nothing to conceal, nothing to regret. So say his friends and supporters. But we imagine his opponents will find a great deal under all heads now that his nomination is definitely announced. If they cannot, they will invent it.

But will he succeed? The Democrats believe that the country is experiencing one of its periodic psychological moods and that there is a revulsion against all that made the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt memorable. They declare that the country is tired of Post-office scandals and executive pension orders and extravagance and that, while the peculiarities of temperament of President Roosevelt do not inspire confidence, the prospect of his re-election causes alarm. But dispassionate observers remark that, at the present time, there are no political issues such as rouse the fighting spirit in men. The Democrats have abandoned the Gold Standard plank, as we read the other day, though Judge Parker says he is staunch on that point. They have revived the Tariff question, but that apart, it will be a campaign of trivialities. It is believed that the election will turn on the independent vote. There is nothing else to appeal to. Even as stated by the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, all they aspire to is a sane and business-like revision and reduction of the tariff; the enforcement of the laws upon the statute books affecting the trusts and inter-State commerce; reciprocity in trade relations, especially with Canada; a reduction of governmental expenditures, especially those of a warlike and jingoistic character; the unveiling and punishment of corruption in the departments; the cessation of executive usurpation of legislative functions, whether by the President, officers of the Cabinet, or heads of bureaus or divisions; an unalterable opposition to British colonialism, whether exercised by Great Britain in the eighteenth century or by the United States in the Philippine Islands in the twentieth century; in a word, such a course in connection with all matters which are actually issues as to approximate as nearly as possible all attempted legislation, and the Democratic ideal of equality of opportunities and equality of burdens in the relationship of the individual to the Government. Their objection to Mr. Roosevelt is that he is erratic and unsafe. And the Republicans fear and tremble, feeling that at best their majority will be greatly lessened in the coming election.

THE BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.

THE Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, which has just entered on the sixth year of its existence, has been able to point to an extremely satisfactory year's working during 1903 and has shown signs of progress more or less in every branch of its sphere of work. The increase, though small in the number of members, shows that interest in the institution has been aroused among the professional classes for whose benefit the Association has been established. One of the features of the past year has been the free discussions that have always followed lectures on subjects of importance, which demonstrated how the object of the Association is helping mutual improvement by exchange of experience. These discussions among members, it is pleasant to reflect, were carried on not only in friendly but lively spirit and with the keenest interest. The Association deserves every support and for the information of the uninitiated we may point out that it has for its objects the promotion and dissemination among members of scientific knowledge appertaining to Textile Engineering and allied subjects by means of lectures and discussions. By such methods it is proposed to stimulate an acquaintance, and to keep members in touch with, up-to-date developments of the industries in which they are all interested. This is, we may remark "en passant," the only institution of its kind in Bombay which aims to bring men together personally or through correspondence for comparing notes and exchanging experiences and creating a bond of sympathy and helpfulness, so essential always, but more so for those whose occupations come in the way of social intercourse generally. Given the co-operation and sympathy of those whose interests lie in the direction of textile and engineering industries, the Association, for which there is plenty of room in Bombay, should have a great future.

HOME CRICKET MATTERS.

THE incident at Harrogate, where Kent were to have played Yorkshire on the last three days of last week which prevented a ball being bowled in the match, casts an unpleasant aspersion on the ground staff which we hope will be cleared up before long. The incident is certainly one of the strangest that has ever occurred in a first-class match and full details will be awaited with much interest by cricket lovers in this country. To water the wicket over night is, it is hardly necessary to point out, to take a very unfair advantage of the side that has to bat, and is an expedient which we find it hard to reconcile with the Yorkshireman's well-known love of fair play. However unpleasant the incident must have been for the visiting county, it must have been doubly so for Yorkshire's sporting Captain, and we will not be the least surprised to learn later on that the suggestion that the match should be abandoned and not count in the championship emanated from Lord Hawke. The victory of the Gentlemen over the Players at the Oval by an innings and 39 runs is further proof of the strength of the amateurs this season. The position of the county championship up to July 9th shows the Palatine County still at the head of the table with Yorkshire and Notts second and third respectively. With half the season still to run Lancashire's position is by no means secure and a single reverse would give the Tykes an opportunity of getting level with the leaders.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana, with the outward mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Saturday next.

THERE was heavy rain in Simla in the early morning of Saturday, causing a slip on the railway near Summer Hill. The down passenger train was in consequence unable to leave to time.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of June 1902 were Rs. 18,26,26,000; June 1903 Rs. 18,25,43,000; and June 1904 Rs. 17,83,01,000.

THERE is one point in connection with proposals to give more direct commissions in the Native Army which should not be overlooked, says the "Pioneer." If very many of these are bestowed upon selected applicants a great block may occur in the promotion of Native officers. The prize aimed at by the ordinary sepoy or sowar, when he enlists, is the Subadar-Majorship of his regiment. He works up through the non-commissioned ranks until he becomes a Jamadar and then waits for his chance of further promotion. But under the existing system a Subadar-Major can hold his appointment until he has 32 years' service, and if he is a favourite with his Commandant he can get yearly extensions until he is absolutely unfit for service. There are Subadar-Majors now who have served from 35 to 40 years, and will of only reluctantly take pension when compelled to do so. Now this kind of block is bad enough, but it will be aggravated if more direct commissions are given. It is quite possible that the pick of the candidates may be promoted so rapidly that they may become Subadar-Majors in ten or twelve years. This means that for twenty years or more they will keep their appointments and thus promotion will be blocked. They will certainly not leave of their own accord, for the question of pension comes in. A Subadar-Major who serves 32 years in all receives the whole of the Staff pay (Rs. 51) on retirement. Financial considerations are thus involved, for if this class of Native officers have to leave after holding the Subadar-Majorship for say, seven years, the pension list will sensibly increase. The subject is one which the military authorities might well take up, for it is not a good thing to block promotion in the Native commissioned ranks.

IN Italy there are 172,000 skilled workmen engaged in the manufacture of silk.

MULBERRY trees planted in England more than three hundred years ago are still in active bearing. The Chinese call the mulberry "the Golden Tree" in reference to its value.

AN Australian paper has the following announcement:—"Insolvency: The estate of Mary Anne O'Brien, of Yarrawonga, nurse, has been sequestrated. Liabilities £74 10s. 7d; assets, £15; deficiency, £59 10s. 7d; cause of deficiency, decline in the birth-rate."

THE following dialogue, in which the principal speaker was a Japanese torpedo-lieutenant, is vouched for by the "Globe." "What do you think of the Russian soldiers, Lieutenant Kamenosuke?" said an Englishman. "You will excuse me," he said, with wise reticence. "Well, then the German soldiers?" "Ah, the Germans," he said, expanding into a broad and confidential smile. Then, after a thoughtful pause, "I think they compare very favourably with the Chinese!"

THE "Express" says:—Many well-known men have taken shares in the East Africa Syndicate, which Sir Charles Eliot complains has been granted a monopoly of land on unduly advantageous terms. These include the Duke of Abercorn, Earl Grey, Earl Roberts, the Earl of Chesterfield, Earl Denbigh, Capt. R. W. Middleton, Capt. Holford (of the King's suite), Mr. Rochfort Maguire, Mr. E. E. Williams, the author of "Made in Germany," and Mr. George Pauling, the great railway contractor. "The Government handed us the rights for coal and precious minerals," said a prominent shareholder to an "Express" representative, "and were even lavish enough to omit to put in any clause controlling the terms upon which we are to supply coal to the Uganda Railway, should we find any. Of course, if we do find coal the Uganda Railway will want it, and we shall be able, if we like, to charge very high prices to the Government.

WITH regard to Sir C. Eliot's resignation, the "Daily Express" gives the following particulars:—Major Powell-Cotton, who was in the East African Protectorate last year, says that the complaint of the officials on the spot was that they were hampered by Government at home. Both East Africa and Uganda offered fields for white colonisation unrivalled in any other part of the continent, and when the railway was finished Sir Charles Eliot made efforts to attract desirable settlers. His suggestions, however, did not find favour with the Foreign Office, who imposed such conditions that a large proportion of intending settlers from South Africa, men with capital and experience, found them so onerous that they returned home. On the other hand, wealthy syndicates were being favoured by immense concessions of land, which might remain undeveloped for a long time, on the most nominal terms, while private individuals were refused grants sufficient for their purposes.

FOREIGN SPOTS TO TOUCH.

PARIS IN THE ALPS.

[BY CHARLES DAWBARN.]

AIX-LES-BAINS is the second gaming centre of Europe. Monte Carlo comes first, of course, and Aix second. There is, however, a considerable difference in the way the Casino is run. In the Principality of Monaco the establishment keeps the bank, and is prepared to play against anybody. In Aix, on the other hand, the Casino never takes a direct hand in the game. It looks on with a sort of blind eye. The tables are leased to a syndicate of farmers, who exact their ten per cent. interest on the capital put on the table by a private player. The farmers are generally rich persons of the neighbourhood. They are often required to furnish money to keep the players going. There is a certain risk in that, as it may happen that there is difficulty in recovering the money, the French law not recognising a gambling debt. But the man who fails to pay is a social parian for the rest of his days. If play lags, the farmers also put up their own men to punt. There is no roulette at Aix—simply baccarat in the clubrooms, and the inevitable "little horses" accessible to all. Though Aix is, as has been said, the most important gambling centre after the Principality, the receipts that flow from the play are on a vastly different scale, writes Mr. Charles Dawbarn in the "Pall Mall Gazette." Monte Carlo is supposed to make forty millions of francs (£1,600,000) that way; the two establishments together, the Casino and the Villa des Fleurs, only make about £60,000. The principal lessees at Monte Carlo draw their £30,000 or so apiece, and the earnings on original shares, after paying the Prince's income, the enormous expenses of the establishment and its system advertising (or "averting the whip of criticism" as Kim's friends would say) is 50 per cent. There is no distribution of profits at Aix-les-Bains. The Casino has been in existence since 1848, and it has never paid a dividend; it never will, because that is the principle upon which it is run. "Nous moralisons l'argent," said the secretary whose opinions generally on gambling would not have displeased Mr. John Hawke "by giving it away to works of charity and by spending it on operas, fetes, and fireworks." All the hotel-keepers, and there are some sixty of them, have shares in the Cercle des Etrangers and when any are in the market they are eagerly bought up. Notwithstanding that it pays no dividend, the stock has risen from par to 900 per cent.; that is to say, a £20 share now worth £180. The reason is not entirely because there is a burning desire to do good works on the part of the Aix tradesmen; to have a proprietary finger in the Casino is not bad as a business speculation. It not only brings the tradesman in touch with his clients, but it brings him profit in a thousand ways.

The Cercles des Etrangers, or Casino, is very handsomely built, having cost some fifteen millions of francs. The operas given in the theatre are as well rendered as in Paris, that is during the height of the season, when the leading artists are available for summer engagements. I have just listened to "Mignon" very respectably rendered. The orchestra is controlled by M. Ruhlmann, the Monte Carlo conductor. The town is not entitled to any benefits from the Casino or the smaller establishment, the Villa des Fleurs, but out of pure goodness of heart, the proprietors hand over to the municipality £2,000 a year. Doubtless they are wise in their day and generation, for the sum is spent on public improvements, which render the town more attractive, and indirectly benefit the Casino and its junior partner. They are much stricter in the matter of entrances this season than in preceding years. That is not altogether unconnected with a certain tragedy, the news of which rang through France but for which it would be ridiculous to hold the town or its police arrangements in any way responsible. The billet de faveur has been entirely suppressed. Even so small an affair has caused a little revolution. The visitors are well pleased (the subscription is only 40 f.) if every one is served alike; but some of the inhabitants have been so accustomed to the free run of the place that they feel aggrieved that the doorkeepers should exact proof of their contributions to the treasury of the establishment.

It would be difficult to conceive of Aix without the visitors; it would be still more difficult to conceive of it without the English. They have made the town as they have made the season. Without them the great hotels which stand out on the hills and crowd the valley in every direction could never exist. If any inhabitant does not speak the language of the Anglo Saxon he is very sorry for himself. It is certainly not for want of incentive. The Englishman and his wife and daughters come here as early as April 1. Now, when the sun beats down with a certain intensity from the heavens they are departing for Switzerland and the Italian lakes. They will return in September and remain until well into October; then they will set their faces towards the Riviera, whence they came. One meets at Aix exactly the same people one meets on the Mediterranean, who are as fixed in their habits of migration as the birds. The Americans too are coming in considerable numbers to Aix and their kings of finance have already sought the sovereign remedy of the waters for that most troublesome of human ills, the gout. Mr. Pirepont Morgan, doubtless as a species of thank-offering, has given dols. 10,000 to the hospital that Dr. Blanc, the doyen of the physicians here, is erecting for the gratuitous treatment of rheumatism and kindred complaints. When there are no Anglo-Saxons the Parisian season commences and lasts from the later weeks of June right through July and August. Aix is an Alpine reflection of the Boulevards. Society personages, financiers, actors and actresses, journalists—all that make up the world of Tout-Paris, are to be met with in the vast hotels, in the gaming-rooms, on mountain and lake excursions. Ostensibly they are all here to take the waters, but in between whiles the wheels of gaiety spin with as much elegant swiftness as anywhere in the world. Aix gathers to itself 40,000 visitors each year. Counting a tenth of that number as servants, coachmen, &c, the 30,000 that remain represent the liquid wealth of Aix. Half-a-million sterling would hardly be an exaggerated estimate of the sum poured each season into the lap of local tradesmen. Large sums, too, are left on the table of the Casino. An English Member of Parliament, who was recently here, is reputed to have lost £14,000 (350,000f.) in three weeks. Curious the infatuation that compels men to continue to play, even though their luck is perpetually against them. Indeed, they can never hope to win—in the long run. Once I said to the croupier of a man who had "lifted" five or six thousand francs from the table, "Ah, he's in luck!" "We don't mind," was the reply, "we are sure to get it all back." Two days later it was back, with a good deal more.

Queen Victoria had a great affection for Aix. Her Majesty came here for three seasons, the last time being 1889, occupying a villa of the Hotel de l'Europe which to-day bears her name. She wished to buy property at Tresserves, by the shores of Lake Bourget; but the inhabitants were too avaricious, and they have repented of it ever since. Both the Princess Beatrice and the Princess Louise have been here on several occasions. Last year King Edward passed through on his way from Italy and was presented with an album containing views of the neighbourhood, especially those which most appealed to her Majesty.

Delightful indeed is the situation of Aix. Surrounded by some of the most romantic heights of the French Alps, it has at its feet the beautiful Lake Bourget sung by Lamartine in his "Meditations Poetiques," and celebrated by a Dumas in what, in truth, must be said to be exaggerated prose. It is precisely because there is such delightful scenery, coupled with the attractions of a centre of fashion that Aix is what it is. The French Government have merely continued the right to play accorded to the town by the Kings of Sardinia when the country belonged to the House of Savoy. It is in memory of those days that portraits of Victor Emmanuel, the grandfather of the present King of Italy, and of the Queen hung in one of the public rooms of the Cercle des Etrangers. Perhaps it is of interest to remark that the status of gaming is not established in France. It is not known under whose jurisdiction it comes, whether under the Minister of Justice or the Head of Surete, as the latter claims; neither is any tax levied on the gains beyond the impot on playing cards. But it will probably be the subject of legislation at an early date.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE CAPTURE OF KAIPING.

KUROPATKIN'S REPORT.

KUROKI'S ACTIVITY.

RUSSIANS RETREAT NORTHWARD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

Reuter from Chifu wires that Chinamen who have arrived there from Port Arthur say that over eight hundred Russian dead were brought in by Chinese carriers on the 5th instant.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser Smolensk has left Suez bound East.

The Japanese Legation in London has received a report from General Oku stating that the operations at Kaiping began on the 6th and that Kaiping and the neighbouring heights were occupied on the 9th instant.

Reports have reached Paris that the Russian situation in Liaotang is most unfavourable.

It is believed the Russians are retreating northward from Liaoyang.

It is stated that General Kuropatkin personally took command at Kaiping.

The following telegram has been received by the Japanese Consul, Bombay, from his Government:—

General Oku reports: The Second Army commenced the operations on the 6th instant for occupying Kaiping. After successively dislodging the Russians from their positions, we finally occupied Kaiping and the neighbouring heights on the 9th instant.

The following telegram was received yesterday:—

General Kuroki reports: On the 6th instant a detachment of our troops expelled 300 Russian cavalry and occupied Hsunchang 30 miles north-east of Saimachi. There were no casualties on our side. On the 5th instant, we repulsed 1,300 cavalry of Chichinsky regiment, which came to attack us north of Fenshuiling. Our casualties were four killed and three wounded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 11.

General Kuropatkin reports that the attack on Kaiping opened at dawn on the 9th instant.

The rear-guard quitted the town at 6-30.

The Russians were heavily pressed all day and they retired successively from three positions after offering a stubborn resistance at each position.

Simultaneously the Japanese Cavalry was advancing slowly along the Coast road to Ying-Kow.

The casualties have not yet been ascertained but will not exceed 150.

The enemy consisted of four divisions and a brigade.

On Friday night the Japanese torpedo boats approached Port Arthur hidden by a rain-storm and in the morning attacked the Askold.

The result is not known.

On the 6th instant, the Japanese occupied Sienchang, thirty miles to the north-east of Siamatse.

The Kaiser William has telegraphed to the Commander of the Wiborg Regiment of infantry of which His Majesty is honorary Colonel, congratulating the regiment at the prospect of meeting the enemy.

"I am proud," his Majesty says, "that my regiment will have the honour of fighting for the Tsar and Fatherland and my sincere wishes accompany the regiment and may God bless its standards."

TH U. S. PRESIDENCY.

The Democratic Convention.

JUDGE PARKER AND THE CURRENCY.

LONDON, JULY 10.

A telegram from St. Louis states that the financier and ex-senator, Mr. Davies, has been nominated by the Convention as Vice-President.

Judge Parker has caused a sensation by telegraphing to the St. Louis Convention that he is a resolute Gold-standardite.

The Convention which eliminated all reference to currency from their programme decided after much opposition from the delegates, including Mr. Bryan, to telegraph to Mr. Parker that his views did not preclude his acceptance of his nomination.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

Victory of 17th Lancers.

The inter-regimental Polo Tournament played the final yesterday at Hurlingham, the result being that the 17th Lancers beat the Horse Guards by seven to six.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the position of the County Championship table up-to-date exclusive of the match Yorkshire vs. Kent abandoned without a ball having been bowled:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	13	9	0	4	9	100·00
Yorkshire	14	7	1	6	6	75·00
Notts	11	6	2	3	4	50·00
Sussex	12	4	2	6	2	33·33
Leicestershire	11	5	3	3	2	25·00
Middlesex	7	3	2	2	1	20·00
Kent	9	4	3	2	1	14·28
Derbyshire	11	4	5	2	−1	−11·11
Surrey	13	4	7	2	−3	−27·27
Essex	10	2	5	3	−3	−42·85
Somerset	8	2	6	0	−4	−50·00
Gloucestershire	8	1	4	3	−3	−60·00
Worcestershire	8	1	4	3	−3	−60·00
Warwickshire	7	1	4	2	−3	−60·00
Hants	6	0	5	1	−5	−100·00

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oceana, with the English Mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day and the steamer Moldavia left for Colombo and Australia at 10 p.m. to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INVASION OF INDIA.

Details of Russia's Plan.

INTERESTING AS A CURIOSITY.

KUROPATKIN'S SCHEME.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The "Daily Express" publishes the text of the official detailed plan for the invasion of India which was prepared by General Kuropatkin.

It provides, firstly, for the consolidation of Russian influence in the Meshed region.

Secondly, for two campaigns, two or three years between them, ending in the capture of Kandahar, Kabul and Kashmir.

It is unnecessary to discuss the third as the position of the British by then would be the same as in 1857, except that the natives would have Russian support.

GERMAN WARSHIPS AT PLYMOUTH.

Compliment to Great Britain.

LONDON, JULY 10.

A fleet of fifteen German warships has arrived at Plymouth.

It is understood that this is a complimentary visit in return for the King's visit to Kiel.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

THE PEOPLE AND THE DALAI LAMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent telegraphing from Gyantse yesterday says:—

The Mounted Infantry visited a fort fourteen miles beyond Dongtse, on the Shigatse road. The fort is almost as large as the one at Gyantse, but on a smaller rock. It was entirely deserted.

About one thousand Tibetan soldiers are reported to have fled into the Rong valley.

The Tongsa Penlop has written to the Dalai Lama advising him to make terms as speedily as possible.

THE SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

CASE COMPROMISED.

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

The case in which three Europeans, Hockley Drimmie and Ros were charged with having accidentally shot a native Manjee while practising at some bamboo stakes in the river has been settled, the accused paying for his medical attendance and giving him an additional Rs. 30 to compromise the case.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST FRAUD CASE.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

An appeal for the revision of the sentence passed on Nicoll, late Assistant Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust, was made and admitted to-day before the Hon. Justice Piatt and Mr. Justice Handley at the High Court who have promised to pass orders, if possible, to-morrow.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

A dinner and dance will given by the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill here on the 28th instant to meet Sir Andrew Fraser, and another on the 4th August to meet Sir James and Lady LaTouche. There will also be small dinner parties at Viceregal Lodge on 30th July and the 6th August.

DEMORALISATION AMONG THE MADRAS POLICE.

MADRAS, JULY 11.

Cases of theft, blackmail, receiving bribes, etc., are almost of daily occurrence among the Madras Police force. A constable was sentenced for six months' rigorous imprisonment on Saturday last Two more were convicted for theft to day.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

REOPENS WITH IMPROVEMENTS.

The Madras High Court reopened after the mid-summer vacation this morning. The only change was that the Hon. Mr. Justice Sankara Nair sat in the place of the Hon Mr Justice Benson on leave.

New Electric fans, which have been fitted up in all the Court Chambers during the vacation are working well and giving much satisfaction.

HEAVY RAIN ON THE WEST COAST.

SEVERAL VILLAGES SUBMERGED.

Almost unprecedently heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast during the last few weeks and resulted in two more landslips in the Quilon-Tinnevelly line between Thenmalai Arirukavu. The cost of clearing the landships swallowed up a great portion of the year's allotment. Engineers are puzzled how to make both ends meet. A large number of houses and a vast area of paddy fields are submerged in water in the Kalladai village, 10 miles from Quilon. Villagers who have suffered great damage in rice crops are praying for the remission of taxes. Several low lying parts in Quilon are partially submerged. The water in the Backwater is 8 1/2 inches above the highest recorded during the past 50 years. Tea and Coffee planters of Wynaad and Mysore are also complaining of the abnormally heavy rains which do much harm and retard all works.

At the concluding meeting of the Women's International Congress at Berlin, Mrs. Perkins, from America, read an astonishing paper, which was, she said, based on the results of recent theological researches. She asserted that the female element was the central and elder element, the male the later and younger. She made light of the Bible story of Adam's rib, maintaining that woman was the origin of race, and was in fact the actual man for the development of mankind. With the beginning of the women's movement an era would be inaugurated which would bring about the end of male rule. Men need not fear, said Mrs. Perkins, that they would be placed under the yoke. Women did not intend to imitate the policy of the bee-hive in relation to the queen bee.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE IN POONA.

THE LORD BISHOP ON TRUE CHRISTIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

A confirmation service was held yesterday evening at St. Mary's. Those to be confirmed consisted of 13 boys and young men, and nine girls who were seated near the Chancel. The girls were dressed in white. The service commenced with the singing of hymn 370A. and M. "Soldiers of Christ Arise." The choir slowly filed up the church, the Lord Bishop being preceded by the Rev. De Coetlogen, chaplain, Rev. Graydon Tibbs and accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Scott.

The Lord Bishop addressed the candidates on the obligations they were about to take, choosing his text from the Acts of the Apostles, Chap. 10, verse 26, "And the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch." His Lordship reminded them that Antioch was not a Christian place as might be supposed. It was the capital of Syria, a large and important seaport and a meeting place of people from many lands. It possessed a great and mixed population, heathens as well as Jews. It was an important centre when Paul and Barnabas took letters and preached there. The name of Christian was then, in the Roman Empire, a term of ridicule and reproach. To be called Christian in those days meant being able to face ridicule and to face every thing that would require courage to withstand reproach, to overcome difficulties, to resist weakness. To become true Christians they must be made perfect through suffering. His Lordship exhorted them not to be hypocrites, mere nominal Christians, but Christians in deed, not ashamed to declare themselves openly.

Hymn 349 was then sung, and after a period of silent prayer, the Bishop proceeded with the service after which he addressed the newly confirmed on the necessity of attending Holy Communion. Hymn 271 was sung and the Bishop closed the service with Benediction.

BOXING TOURNAMENT AT AHMEDNAGAR.

POONA, JULY 11.

The Connaught Rangers held a boxing tournament for middle and light weight Championship in the regimental theatre at Ahmednagar recently. The prizes were Rs. 100 and a silver medal in each class. Nine competitors entered for the light weights and seven for middle weights. Lieutenant-Colonel Broome acted as M. C. and Captain Byrne and Lieutenant Roche were the judges, Lieutenant Thompson was the time-keeper.

In the Light Weights, Private Leeson beat Private Byrne, Drummer Balliard beat Private Kelly, Drummer McCarthy beat Private Kerry, Private Bevine beat Leeson, and Corporal Ryan beat Corporal Bea. In the second heat Balliard beat Beirne, and McCarthy beat Ryan. An extra round was allowed owing to the evenness of the fight. In the finals McCarthy beat Balliard in a six round contest which was a fast and furious one from start to finish, McCarthy winning on points.

In the Middle Weights Private Burne and Private Regan who had lost in Light Weights first set against Burne who won on points. Lance Corporal McManus beat Private McGunn. McManus next beat private Cummine, Private Burne beat Private Williams the latter being disqualified in the finals. McManus beat Barne who was not able to fight in consequence of a sprained wrist. In a six round contest between Lance Corporal Bea and Bombardier Palfreman of the 75th Battery, the latter won. A six round contest between Lance Corporal Wheelan and Private Lason was won by the latter. In another six round contest between Private Dowd of the Connaughts and Private Garrity of the Royal Scots, the latter was knocked out in half a round. Private Cummine beat Private Williams in seven rounds, an extra round being allowed. McManus, the winner of Middle Weights, and Sergeant Henry of the Heavy Weights then had a set to. Henry gave a fine exhibition of the noble art of self defence. Thus ended the tournament of the Regiment which enters more men for the annual boxing tournament in Poona than any other regiment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Colonel Woollcombe, A. A. G. Musketry, Army Head-quarters, has three and-a-half months' leave outside India, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Norfolk Regiment, officiating.

Lieutenant Twemlow, Unattached List, is posted to the Burma Command for appointment to a Native Infantry Regiment.

The retirement of Colonel E. J. K. Priestley R. G. A. has been approved.

Captain Purvis, 4th Hussars, is permitted to resign his commission.

2nd Lieutenant Story, Suffolk Regiment, Indian Army candidate, embarks for India this month.

At the end of last month at Kabul Khel, a sepoy in northern Waziristan militia deserted with his rifle. The militia promptly made a baramta upon the nearest Kabul Khel encampment bringing back four rifles with the result that the deserter with his arms was brought into Dattakhel post by Kabul Khel maliks within twenty-four hours.

THE TRANSPORT NURANI

The transport Nurani, Captain B. H. Bullen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera which port she left on the 4th July and called at Aden en route. She brought the following details:—Captain Turner, 2nd Lancers, Captain Browne, Bikanir Camel Corps. Captain Donnan, Military Account Department; Captain Shola Nath and Lieutenants Little Boileaux and Cotterell, No. 2 Native General Hospital and 824 details and followers and 12 horses. The Nurani will enter the Prince's Dock and land the troops to-day.

ACCIDENT TO A PILOT SCHOONER.

The Steamer Bodlewell, Captain T. W. Scurr, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Middlesbrough and London. At about 9-30 p.m. she collided with the Pilot Schooner No. 3, at the outer station and carried away her boom, fore yards and bulwark on the port side. The schooner had to be immediately relieved and was docked for repairs yesterday morning.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A MILL OWNER.

CASE SETTLED FOR RS. 22,000.

Before Mr. Crawford, first class Magistrate Khamgaon, yesterday, one Dwarkadas, Ganeshdas, a wealthy Mill owner, wires a correspondent, appeared to answer a charge of defamation brought against him by one Mr. Kothare, Civil Engineer. The complainant alleged he was an Engineer in charge of the Khamgaon ginning factory and also a partner of the accused. On the 18th June the accused served him with notice that his services as Engineer were not required. Not content with this, the accused caused the same notice to be published in the 'Barar, Samachar," The case being called out Mr. F. P. J. Teleyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, who, appeared with Mr. Datte, pleader, for the accused informed the Court that he had advised his client to settle the case amicably. His client was ill advised in causing the notice to be published in a newspaper and thus disseminating the facts in a circle of readers wider than those who can possibly be interested in the facts communicated. The Counsel admitted it was case of excessive publication and asked that the case may be allowed to be compounded on terms to be settled by the parties. Subsequently it was arranged among other things that the accused should cease to be partner in the ginning factory on his receiving Rs. 22,000 from complainant. The prosecution having agreed, the Magistrate allowed the case to be compounded and the accused ordered to be discharged.

SALE OF ICE IN BOMBAY.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell further heard the suit in which the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhay and other manufacturers of ice in Bombay claimed damages from Messrs. S. B. Fraser and Company, also manufacturers of ice, and others, for the breach of a pool agreement. Messrs. Lowndes and Jardine, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for Messrs' S. B. Fraser and Company, and Mr. Binning and Mr. Aston instructed by Messrs. Smeth am, Byrne and Noble, appeared for Mr. E. W. Thompson, the constituted attorney for Charlotte Clarke Moir.

In this case the plaintiffs stated that by an agreement dated 15th March, 1902, it was agreed that those taking two or more tons of ice per day should be charged at the rate of Rs. 53 per ton. During the week ended 21st April, 1902, defendants sold to their contractors five tons of ice at Rs. 29 per ton, instead of at the rate of Rs. 53 as agreed upon. The defendants contended that the agreement rate referred to transparent ice and not to frosty ice which they were justified in selling as the rate they did. They also declined to bring into the pool the difference in the rates they were called upon to pay. They also contended that the agreement was void.

On the case being called on yesterday, the evidence of Dr. D. S. Fraser, which was taken in England by commission, was read by Mr. Davur and put in. An objection was raised by Mr. Binning and Mr. Jardine as to its admissibility, on the ground that the evidence was not taken on 3rd June as directed by the Court, but on a subsequent date, viz, 21st June. His Lordship disallowed the objection.

Mr. Thompson was then put into the witness-box to rebut certain allegations made against him. Examined by Mr. Binning, he said he did not think that he ever represented to Mr. Fraser before the pool agreement that his factory had as a matter of fact turned out on an average 17 tons of ice a day for any consecutive period. He only said that the machinery was capable of doing it. He then believed and still believed that to be true. As regarded witness' relation with Namdar Ardeshir, he said Namdar was his contractor at the time the pool began, and continued to be so subsequently. Witness allowed Namdar a discount of two rupees a ton. Witness had no contract personally with Idawalla, but there was one between Namdar and Idawalla before the pool. Witness disclosed that contract to Mr. Fraser before the pool. Namdar sold ice to Idawalla at the rate of Rs. 1-4 per 100 lbs. Since the pool was entered into, witness had fully accounted to the pool at the pool rate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur, witness said in all pool agreements the output of each factory was a factor, but he could not say if it was a principal factor. Throughout all these negotiations Mr. Fraser insisted that the question of the output of each factory should be the basis for the division of the pool. Witness could not say that he held out any basis except that of the output capacity. At the different meetings which witness had with Mr. Forbes and Mr. Fraser, the principal question that was discussed related to the output capacity. Mr. Forbes said that the output capacity of his factory was 45 tons a day, but he declined to admit that that was the only factor to be taken into consideration. Witness said that he could make 17 tons a day in his factory. Witness had personally no objection to a test of the capacity of his factory. He did not insist upon a test, because all parties did not agree to it. He would have made a better profit if the test had been applied, because he thought he should have found Mr. Fraser's statement about his factory turning out 27 tons a day to be untrue. Witness would have made more profit by manufacturing his full quantity. As far as witness was concerned the pool agreement was arrived at mainly on the basis of the output capacity. Mr. Forbes always stood out against it. Witness did not think he informed any parties to the pool that he was giving a discount of Rs. 2 to Namdar.

Re-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said according to Mr. Fraser's own statement there was a gain to him of Rs. 12 per ton.

Mr. Krishnarao B. Telang, lately head assistant to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company, was then examined by Mr. Jardine. He said he was present at an interview between Mr. Forbes and Mr. S. B. Fraser on the 7th March, 1902. Dr. Fraser was also present there. The preliminaries to the pool agreement were then discussed. Mr. Fraser gave figures describing the output of the ice factories working at that time in Bombay. Mr. Fraser's object was to induce Mr. Forbes to fix the percentage of profits upon those figures. Mr. Forbes took down the figures on Mr. Fraser's dictation. Mr. Forbes said it was impossible to fix percentage in that way, as the output of the factories varied.

Questioned by the Court, witness said he did not think Mr. Fraser took any part in the discussion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur, witness said Mr. Forbes told Mr. Fraser that he could not tell anything definitely about the output of his factory, because the output of his factory and other factories varied according to seasons. He absolutely refused to give his figure.

Mr. Henry Lyons, Engineer in the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he had been in charge of the factory for the last eight years. In the first half of the year 1902 the new plant had not arrived. The old plant was capable of turning out 32 tons of ice a day. He could point out entries in the log-book which he kept showing that 32 tons of ice had been turned out in a day previously to June, 1902. The new plant turned out 25 tons, sometimes more,—at the most 50 tons.

Mr. Davur then addressed the Court. He said the only breach of contract that his client had committed was with regard to over-production. But as the plaintiffs had made no complaint in their plaint on that account, counsel submitted, they were not entitled to claim any damages in respect thereof.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE TAPTI MILLS, LIMITED.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee at the High Court yesterday, the matter of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882, and the matter of the Tapti Mills, Limited came upon the petition of Mr. Jugmohan las Vundravandas Bhaisett. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Davar appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Robertson for Mr. Premchand Roychand, the agent of the Company, Mr. Padshaw for the Company; and Mr. Jardine for one of the shareholders, Josthabai Champsey.

The petition stated that the Tapti Mills, Limited was incorporated under the Indian Companies Acts in 1899, having its registered office at Apollo Street. The nominal capital was five lakhs, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. The whole capital was paid up or credited as paid up. The objects, for which the Company was established, were to purchase, for the purpose of working, from Mr. Premchand Roychand the concern known as the Tapti Mills, situate at Surat, consisting of land, mill buildings, mill machinery, etc., at the price of Rs. 2,75,000, to be paid to the vendor or his nominees by the issue of 550 fully paid up shares upon the terms and conditions contained in the agreement. The Company was also to purchase from Mr Premchand Roychand such raw cotton, cotton in process, yarn in stock and process, coal, and such other working stores as there were on the day the Company entered into possession. The last mentioned goods were roughly estimated to amount to about Rs. 75,000 in value, etc. Another object was to erect mill buildings and to furnish and equip the same as a cotton or other mill or manufactory. On the 4th December 1903 the Company made a promissory note to Mr. Fakirchand Premchand or order for Rs. 5,000, which was endorsed in blank to petitioner for the accommodation of the payee to the Bank of Bombay or order. Petitioner was subsequently obliged to pay the note. Petitioner had also to pay two other similar notes for Rs. 5,000 each. Payment of the notes was demanded from the Company on the due dates, but they were not paid. The Company was insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and the petitioner prayed that it might be wound up.

His lordship, after hearing counsel, directed the matter to stand over for two months. Meanwhile, a meeting of the shareholders and creditors is to be convened to consider what steps should be taken to pay off the debt due to the petitioner. Mr. Premchand, the agent, to be the chairman of the meeting, and to make a report to the Court.

One of the "Russian correspondents" of the "Times" (who must often make M. Plehve wish he had let the St. Petersburg correspondent of that journal alone) writes:—The millionaires of Moscow have hitherto been very niggardly in their subscriptions for the war. The Governor of the city, the Grand Duke Serge, having asked the most wealthy of them, M. Morozoff, why they gave so little in proportion to their wealth, the latter is stated to have replied that in his opinion and that of the other merchants and manufacturers the war was a frivolous and useless enterprise, which could only end in failure and industrial ruin; that it had already caused immense losses to the trade and industry of Russia; and that they considered it more patriotic to spend 10,000 roubles (1,064 l.) a day, as he was doing, in paying workmen, though there was no work for them to do, and thereby preventing them from joining the Socialist agitation, than to assist in continuing a war which could only inflict endless miseries upon the Russian people.

KILLING A SUPPOSED WITCH.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

Mr. H. L. Hervey, Sessions Judge of Surat, in April last, convicted Mangal Sukhia of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to seven years' transportation. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused, a fisherman by occupation, was charged with the murder of a woman named Rami, living in the same village as the accused. The inhabitants of the village, owing to an outbreak of plague, were living in temporary sheds in the fields. The shed in which the deceased Rami lived, was occupied also by her husband, Hario, his mother Ratni, and a boy of 10 years named Sukar. About twenty yards away stood the shed, in which the accused was living with the his family. On the morning of the 9th April last, the accused's son, aged 18 months who had for a long time been ill with fever, died. Rami appeared to have had the reputation in the village of being a witch, and accused seemed to have thought that she was responsible for the death of his child. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he entered the shed where she was lying asleep, and picking up an axe which lay near the door, he struck her repeatedly on the upper part of the body with the blunt side of the axe head. Rami, who was also in the shed, attempted to interfere, but was pushed to the ground by the accused. Sukar cried out to Hario, who was in his house in the village, some 50 or 60 yards away, to come quickly. Hario ran to the shed, and found accused striking Rami, who was lying motionless on the floor. He went up to the accused and caught hold of the axe, but accused snatched it away from him and retired to his own shed, where he threw the axe into a hedge in front of the door. Rami was found to be unconscious, Hario and his mother attempted to revive her, but failed, and the former went off and called the Patel, who lived in another village. On his return with the Patel an hour later, Rani was dead. The accused, who was sitting in his own shed, was arrested by the Patel, and the latter also took possession of the axe which had been brought by Ratni from the hedge where the accused had thrown it. Accused and the dead body were then taken to Bulsar and handed over to the police. The post mortem examination revealed the fact that six ribs of the deceased were fractured, and one of the broken ribs had penetrated the right lung. The accused, on being placed before a Magistrate, admitted that he had killed the deceased by striking her with the axe, but stated that he did not intend to kill her. He gave as his reason for the attack on the woman that he thought she was a witch, and had caused his son's death. In the Sessions Court, he stated "My son died at 12 o'clock. He was buried. I had drunk a great deal of liquor, and was lying down. What these people did I don't know. I was taken to the Mamlatdar's Katchery at Bulsar." In answer to further questions, he asserted that he did not strike Rami with an axe, and that he admitted in the Magistrate's Court that he had done so because he was told that, if he spoke the truth, he would be given money, and that if he did not speak the truth, he would be killed; so he was made to say this. The jury returned a unanimous verdict that the accused was not guilty of murder, but was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Questioned by the Judge: Do you find that the act by which death was caused, was done by the accused with the intention of causing death, or of causing such bodily injury as was likely to cause death?

The foreman: No.

The Judge: Do you find that the act was done with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death or such bodily injury as was likely to cause death?

The foreman: Yes. And we recommend the accused to mercy on the ground that he belongs to an ignorant class, and believed that Rami had caused his son's death by bewitching him.

The Sessions Judge, accepting the verdict of the jury, found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

IN PRAISE OF THE LATHI.

REVIVAL IN BENGAL.

With the increasing swell of the patriotic tide in Bengal, says the "Telegraph," of Calcutta, there is a sign of revival of old Indian games. Last Christmas beheld Gada performance, lathi-combat, sword-playing, dagger-exercise, and also the chanting of national songs. Young Bengal is now awakened to a sense of physical exercise to develop the muscles, the growing necessity of which is amply evidenced daily by the spleencracking propensities of some cut-throat sahebs.

The uninformed Englishman unfortunately smiles at the very name of the lathi as it is no weapon at all. He also ridicules the idea that the lathi could ever bring a nation to the forefront of civilisation. Before British conquest, Bengal was the cradle of the art of lathi-playing and the Bengalis excelled in this quality. A lathi one cubit longer than the manplaying it was used with such dexterity that one could clear a wall twice one's height at a single bound? Lathi-playing was instituted in old Bengal by private persons as a game of exercise and made its students redoubtable in their day. Bengal has now a wish to revive this wonderful art and we hear several clubs have been started to give effect to it. In the Mahabharatan days clubs and lathis played an important part in the hostilities. It is a science, and many ancient works "On the handling of the lathies" could, in our opinion, be unearthed even now. Many old Bengalis residing in the village can give you a hundred particulars on the subject, namely, the length of the weapon, the thickness, the weight according to the dimensions of the man to use it.

The dacoits of Bengal were old adepts at lathi-playing. A modern thief would scramble up a wall by means of a ladder, or cause his accomplices to give him a leg up. But a Nuddia robber, the last remnant of which species still uses the lathi admirably, would approach the wall to be scaled with his lathi, stand close to it, put his right hand on the top of the wonderful instrument, grasp its middle with the left hand and then jump into thin air. He would let fly himself with the lathi in his right hand and the lathi is ready on the other side of the "Yalu" to support him in his perilous fall. Surely no gun could help you in scaling a wall! When an expert whirls a lathi over his head you cannot even strike him with a pea, for that pea would be struck by the spinning wheel and split in two? A lathi, when whirled according to stated rule, looks like a dish over one's head. It is like a thing circular. Also ditches can be very well cleared by the Burdwan dacoits who jump across by means of this formidable weapon. Fifty years ago dacoits in Burdwan were so skilful in handling this instrument, that they could jump into the air, poise on the lathi-top for a few moments and discover what was going on the other side of the compound wall!

The dacoits of those days never used a knife to kill a man but one stroke of the "bamboo" was sufficient. The lathi was also sent spinning into the air to stop any wayfarer who escaped the dacoits. It fell in front of him, a stern order to stop. If he disregarded the command, half a dozen would be sure to be flung at him again, and at least one of them took effect on the nape of the neck and killed the man. The dacoit nursed his lathi as a mother nursed her baby! He oiled it morning and evening to give it strength and beauty. When on duty, he powdered his dutiful son so that it might not be slippery. The knots were bound with iron and brass wire, and when swearing, the dacoit would touch his instrument with due deference. Each dacoit possessed a hundred lathis, and the one that had drunk blood would be regarded with veneration.

But it must not be thought that the lathi was the emblem of the dacoit alone. The warriors and the gentry introduced it, the soldiers of ancient India practised the art, and by the robbers and vagabonds utilised it. When it fell into a sort of disgrace. But we do not find any reason why it should be disregarded because dacoits use it and mutineers kill with it. The lathi is a thing of the gentleman; but at present we do not see how one could carry about a lathi, one cubit longer than himself, in the tram-car, without exciting the suspicion of the police. Those that listen to learn lathi for having simply tit-for-tat, are wofully disappointed. When the spleen-cracker beats him the lathi would never be ready to hand.

It is a well known fact that many musicians cultivate fine heads of hair. This excessive hirsute adornment is generally regarded as a piece of professional affectation; but another reason has been given by a lady who recently read a paper in America on the various effects of music on the growth of the hair. This lady asserts that certain kinds of music prevent the hair from falling out, and that other kinds produce baldness. Musicians who play their own compositions on the piano do the right thing in keeping their hair on. Violincellists and harpists also play instruments which make the hair grow. But wind-instruments are conducive to baldness. We suppose this lady is correct, especially as it is stated that several professional musicians have corroborated what she says, but we have never noticed that the string portion of an orchestra are over-blessed with hirsute adornments, or that the trombone and cornet players are exceptionally bald.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

THE PAN-BRITANNIC EXHIBITION.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EXPOSITION.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Cotton seems, as the saying is, to lack friends at present, and a communication from a spinner marshals a formidable list of considerations on the bear side of the argument. These are—Depression of trade in America, the effects of Mr. Sully's failure satisfactory crop news, the readiness of Lancashire spinners to revert to forty hours, pressure to sell at some price by spinners whose orders are running out, the fact that manufacturers have sold little for six weeks, merchants' loss of confidence in view of a twelve million crop a good stock and promising crop of Egyptian cotton, the progress of the work of the British Cotton-growing Association, the stopping of looms for want of margins, accumulating stocks and profitless sales of Egyptian yarns, the coming Presidential election and the present high price of American cotton. Against all these considerations a single one is adduced on the bull side—namely, that drought, flood, boll weevil, or early frost may bring disaster to the crop. Disaster to the crop would, however, more than balance all that can be urged on the other side, and we fancy that the bulls, who have not usually been short of arguments would not have much difficulty in converting one or two from those enumerated above.

Messrs. Hubbard brothers and Co., of New York, in their cotton circular of June 14 say that continued good crop accounts are inducing liberal sales of new-crop position. "The rapid fluctuations indicate the tendency to overdo on each side, and show the over-bought or over-sold conditions which are now readily brought about." The usual damages to the crop are anticipated, and the usual recoveries and rapid alternations are suggested. "The report to-day is of a general improvement, with some further appearance of the boll weevil in Texas, but with little else to cause immediate apprehension. The enormous acreage must bring many and varied reports of the crop's condition, but generally the prospects are for the large outcome which is now needed. The trade has been of the opinion that spinners would again enter the market on the basis of eleven to twelve cents for the raw material, but the restriction of consumption due to the generally halting state of business makes it evident that a cautious policy is to be followed possibly till late into the new crop."

Attention has been previously called to the pressing need for reform in the futures contract of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Limited. A special committee dealing with the matter recently laid before the Association its finding, and after two meetings it has been resolved to devolve the matter upon a new committee to examine further thereinto with a view to ascertaining how and when the alterations proposed may, if approved, be adopted, either partially or entirely. The principal proposals are:—(1) That the basis of the contract be raised from middling to good middling it having been ascertained that out of 1,039 consecutive business days during the past four years while good middling was quoted nominal only upon 85 days, middling was so quoted on 282 days. From these facts it is argued that middling, by its proven scarcity, has ceased to the central grade of the crop and therefore is no longer suitable to from the basis grade of the contract, but that by improved methods of saving and ginning the crop the average grade has been raised, so that now good middling would more adequately fulfil the requirements. (2.) It is found that the operation of the good ordinary clause, by which the minimum grade tenderable was lowered to that grade from low middling, has been to depreciate the contract relative to spot values, and so hindered tendering and made for premium on the near delivery, to the disadvantage of the holders and users of cotton.

It is proposed to reinstate the low middling clause as the minimum grade tenderable, with the proviso, however, that the grades below low middling down to and including good ordinary shall be tenderable at a special penalty varying from .06d. to .10d. per lb. This proviso is intended to retain the value of these low grades as a restraint upon manipulation and corners. It has been abundantly evident that since the enfranchisement of the grades below low middling they have on sundry occasions kept extreme manipulation in check. (3) The Committee further propose that the principle of minimum arbitration allowances for grades "on" and of maximum allowances for grades "off" good middling should be introduced as follows:—

Middling fair	minimum 16 points on
Fully good mid	minimum 8 points on
Middling	maximum 14 points off
Low middling	maximum 28 points off

Characteristics (other than grade) would be dealt with as at present, subject to the above allowances. It is not proposed to fix the maximum allowances of grades below low middling. Opinion in the Liverpool market is divided regarding the proposal, and is only unanimous in condemning present conditions and encouraging the amendment of the same as speedily as is consistent with mature legislation. Criticism also generally is in abeyance in the meantime until the matter shall have passed out of the Committee's hands in the form of definite proposed legislation. In the meantime it is good that the attention of the market be kept upon so urgent a subject.

It is of interest to observe the great differences of opinion as to the stocks of cotton now held by spinners. On the one hand it is contended that on August 27 last the spinner held no reserves at all and on the other that the trade then held some 70,000 to 80,000 bales. Moreover, it is urged that sufficient allowance has never been made for considerations gravely affecting the present state of mill stocks of cotton such as the stoppages last September and part of October of a large part of the trade including some mills partially stopped in November. Allowance should be made also for some mills stopped altogether in February and March, 1904, and for the substitution of Egyptian and Surats for American in a large number of mills during the season. Even these matters, however, do not exhaust the reasons urged against any figures of consumption, such as those held generally by bulls. It is asserted that the fine counts spun this season have diminished consumption to a noticeable extent and, further, that narrower makes of cloth have greatly reduced consumption of yarn. On all these points it is alleged that economies amounting in all to a very considerable reduction of consumption have been effected, and that consequently the stock of cotton now held at the mills must be much larger than is supposed by some experts.

It would therefore appear that on the subject of stocks of cotton there exists in the market differences of opinion concerning which no one can definitely say on which side the balance of fact certainly inclines. The question whether the trade holdings of American are now approximately 100,000 bales or, as others guess, nearer 250,000 is one affecting the position of both the spinner and the merchant. The whole subsequent course of the market may depend on the answer. Yet as there are no published statistics of mill stocks any error in the general estimate may continue undiscovered for months, adding in no small degree to the uncertainties and fluctuations of a market already too liable to changes of all kinds. These points have been revived, and have raised discussion lately, because no increase in spot business has followed as a consequence of the extention of working hours decided upon at last Tuesday's meeting. The market is inclined to wonder at the behaviour of the spinner, and is asking whence and when he has got the cotton which he is spinning. Bulls express keen disappointment. They say the hours now worked are not far removed from full time, and they cannot understand how in such circumstances the sales can continue to be so small as 5,000 bales a day. Between the few men who say that the spinner is running more hours in order to use up the cotton he possesses and the more general opinion that he has very little cotton at the mills there is a conflict of opinion which is very unusual and almost acute. The circumstances of recent markets have aggravated rather than allayed discussion on the

point, and the market confesses that the circumstances are puzzling and uncertain to a remarkable degree.

For some months past the Directors of the Crystal Palace have been quietly developing an exhibition project which, in point of magnitude and interest will bear comparison with the great international exhibitions of Paris and St. Louis. Matters have now advanced sufficiently to ensure the success of the project, and next summer will find the Crystal, Palace sheltering the greatest Pan-Britannic Exhibition the world has seen. Every available inch of space is to be given over to the exhibition, and possibly additional buildings will be erected, for the resources of the whole of the Empire are to be adequately represented. The arrangements for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1905 are in the hands of Mr. George Collins Levey C. M. G., who, has thus outlined the scope of the exhibition to a Press representative "It is," said Mr. Levey, "eighteen years since an Imperial exhibition of the magnitude of that proposed by the Crystal Palace Company was held in the United Kingdom. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 was visited by 5,550,745 persons, although at that date the advantages, political, commercial and social, to the Mother Country of the outlying parts of the Empire, and their vast importance to its power and prestige, were only partially understood. Since 1886 the population of the Colonies and their trade with the United Kingdom, have largely increased; the Commercial treaties between the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany (which prevented preferential trading) have been denounced; and preferential tariffs have been adopted by Canada, the South African Colonies, and New Zealand. At the present moment the food of this country is largely obtained from the colonies, and increasing reliance is being placed on Colonial supplies, although in 1886 such imports were almost unknown. It is only necessary to allude to the large increase since 1886 in the shipments from Canada, Australia and India, of wheat, meat, butter, cheese, game, and poultry; to the movement now on foot for obtaining cotton from British sources, and to the increased trade between the West Indies and the Mother Country.

"It would be difficult to over-estimate the educational importance of the exhibition. It will demonstrate in the most convincing way that this nation enjoys a unique and great advantage in that it can be entirely self-sustained. The British Empire produces all the necessaries and luxuries of life in quantities large enough to supply the wants of all its inhabitants, and that is the message which the exhibition will convey to the people of the United Kingdom. It is bound to have important commercial results, for the Imperial sentiment in commerce is growing, and the merchants and manufacturers will see that there is no longer any necessity to rely for supplies upon foreign countries. The Colonial Governments received the project. Very favourably indeed. All the States, Colonies, and Chartered Companies of the British Empire have been approached, and negotiations in regard to the space to be taken are now in progress. The scheme has been well received by the India Office, which appears likely to make a representative exhibit. In other directions, too, we are receiving a very large measure of support. The list of the Advisory Committee, already includes a large number of the best-known public men in the Empire. The Imperial South African Association and the British Cotton Growing Association have lent their patronage to the exhibition, and the West India Committee are also giving us their support. Undoubtedly the Colonial Governments will secure most of the space. They have been approached first, because at all exhibitions previously held in Europe and the United States the arrangements for the representation of the various Colonial products and manufactures have been made by the local Governments, and not by private firms or individuals. But any available space not applied for by the Colonial Governments by February 1 next may be taken by British exhibitors of Colonial produce and manufactures.

"It is, of course, quite impossible at this stage to indicate even roughly what space is likely to be available for private exhibitors. All depends on the extent of the Government exhibits. Canada, Australia, and the other great constitutional Colonies are certain to take a prominent part in the exhibition; but it is very important that India and the Crown Colonies should be equally well represented. Especially is this the case with India, which has not the services of High Commissioners, Agents-General, and emigration and commercial agents, ever seeking to bring her immense resources before the attention of the people of this country. How many people realise that India is England's best customer? Not many I fear. Yet it is a fact that India is commercially more important to the United Kingdom than any of her groups of Colonies. During the year 1902, the exports of Home-grown produce from New Zealand, were £13,644,977. from South Africa, £23,600,135, from Canada, £44,000,000, and from Australia, £74,895,437. India's exports were £92,702,000." "India is much too reticent for these go-ahead days?" suggested the interviewer. "Well," replied Mr. Levey, "it is indisputable that the Indian Empire has never taken part in any exhibition at any rate since that held at South Kensington in 1886 at which any attempt has been made to bring its enormous extent wealth population and commercial importance before the world at large. The Indian Exhibition at Earl's Court in 1896, and the Indian Court at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, gave a good representation of Indian art and manufactures, but they did not demonstrate the great value to the rest of the Empire of the market afforded to British manufactures by three hundred million persons who inhabit the two peninsulas in India, or their enormous exports of every description of tropical and sub-tropical products to this country and other portions of the globe. But for that matter neither have the Colonies done all that they should have done. I do not wish to touch upon controversial subjects, but there never was a time, when so much attention was being devoted to the problem of Imperial federation, political, military and commercial yet we have but a dim appreciation of the wealth of our possessions. It is with the commercial aspect that the exhibition is chiefly concerned and it will prove to everyone of its millions of visitors that if the comercial unity of the Empire is an impossibility it is not because its products and resources are in any way deficient. And that it seems to me said Mr. Levely in conclusion will be a very great advance.

The depression in the cotton industry has far-reaching effects and in "The Oil and Colourmen's Journal" attention is drawn to the curtailment in sales of lubricating oils. With declining profits, too, it is natural for mill managers to attempt economies "until in great many cases mill engineers had to be satisfied with a 885 mineral oil pure and simple." This use of cheap oils is, however, a constant source of trouble and we may believe that the lesson has long been learnt by the more efficient managers. "The grossly extravagant return obtained classes of lubricants in the old days have much to answer for in the present unsatisfactory character of the business," but dealers and manufacturers nowa-days can hardly expect exorbitant profits.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE AT COOPERS HILL.

We have received the following from the India Office:—

The Secretary of State for India in Council has now arrived at a decision as to the date of closing the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill.

The Prospectus for 1904 states that the College will be permanently closed at the end of the Session of 1905-1906, and that the Entrance Examination to be held in July of this year, under the conditions explained in the Prospectus, will be the last.

It also states that, from those passing the Entrance Examination, twenty-five appointments will be made in the Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department, one appointment in the Accounts Branch of the Department, and two appointments in the Telegraph Department.

Applications for admission to the Entrance Examination must be made in writing to the President of the College, on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary to the College, on or before Friday, July 15 next.

A further communication will be shortly made as to the future education of candidates for the Public Works and Telegraph Department in India.

FOREIGN SPOTS TO TOUCH.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The inhabitants of this country preserve a curious attitude of mind towards the cession of their country forty years ago to France. They admit the material prosperity that has sprung therefrom; they acknowledge to no great liking for the Italians, whom they regard as bad paymasters and unfair competitors; but they say, "The role of the House of Savoy was not a fine role, because it meant the giving up of its birthplace of Napoleon III." Of the great Corsican there is more than a memory. It is a sidelight on his tyrannous proceedings. Mme, de Stael, exiled to Geneva (likewise French in those days,) because her pen was not sufficiently amenable to Napoleonic pressure, came to Aix to drink the waters. The Sous-prefet, under orders from the Government, watched her most closely and prevented her from having post-horses left she should escape into England, and thence write against the Emperor.

The local history of Aix is most interesting. Almost all the great presonages in European history have flitted from time to time across her stage. To Lamartine and Dumas must be added Balzac as one who felt the inspiration of this enchanted spot of its pure air and wondrous blend of mountain, lake, and forest. Surely there is nothing so enchanting as this variety of scene the frowning peaks capped with the yet unmelted snow, down whose sides course swift mountain torrents of a glacial coldness whose warmer slopes are clad with trees of an incomparable verdure, and whose rocks are starred with the virgin beauty of the cyclamen, fit emblem of Aix-les-Bains. And the lake, largest of all the lakes in France, is, by its little steamers, the easy route of a hundred excursions to where Nature is in her wildest and most untrammelled moods.

The baths deserve an article to themselves. Suffice to say that the treatment, world-famed for its efficacy in chronic articular gout and rheumatism owes its pre-eminence to two causes—the immense quantity of the sulphur waters (2,000,000 gallons a day) which issue from their native caverns at a temperature of 155 deg. Fah., and the skill of the masseurs of Aix, whose science has been handed down from generation to generation. The douche-massage is really the patent of Aix. After treatment the patient is borne away in little palanquins the most characteristic sight in this town—carried to his hotel and put to bed. The bath establishment belongs to the State, and consequently has a free-list for the very poor, for soldiers and certain classes of public servants.

Aix is not difficult to reach. It is on the P.L.M. system. Trains run through from Paris, without change, in a matter of nine hours, and the railway company offers family and circular tickets at a sensible reduction from ordinary rates.

MR. SIEVIER ARRESTED.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Mr. Robert Siever was arrested by Detective-inspector Arrow and Detective-Sergeant Palfrey on Monday (June 20) on a charge of perjury alleged to have been committed in his bankruptcy proceedings in 1902.

A warrant was issued at Bow-street for the arrest of Mr. Sievier and, armed with this, Detective-inspector Arrow went to Shrewton, Wilts, for the purpose of effecting the arrest. Mr. Sievier was not at home, but hearing that he was wanted by the Scotland Yard authorities he called at Scotland Yard and inquired for Inspector Arrow, when the warrant was read to him.

During the afternoon Mr. Sievier was brought up at Bow-street, before Mr. Marsham, and was remanded on £3,000 bail.

Mr. Sievier appeared in the dock neatly attired in a navy blue suit, and carrying a cane and kid gloves.

Mr. Bodkin for the Treasury said he would only take evidence of arrest, and asked for a remand.

He indicated that the charge against Mr. Sievier was wilful perjury, committed by him in a private examination in his bankruptcy on December 6th, 1902. Recently the Director of Public Prosecutions having made some inquiries into the transactions of that bankruptcy brought the matter before the magistrate in the form of an information with the result that on Saturday last a warrant was issued for Mr. Sievier's arrest.

Detective-inspector Arrow said that he called at the defendant's house on Sunday evening and inquired for Mr. Sievier. The accused was not at home and witness had some conversation with a gentleman he saw there. As result of this conversation the accused on Monday called on the witness at Scotland Yard and gave himself up to the warrant. He said that he had a perfect answer to the charge.

Mr. Robert Topping, of the firm of Topping and Spindler commission agents of Flushing, and Mr. Clark Frost, of the Victoria Club, were accepted as sureties.

The following is the history of Mr. Sievier during the past few weeks:—

May 5.—He began an action against Sir James Duke for slander.

May 11.—He lost his case, and was severely commented upon by the judge.

May 19.—The "Racing Calendar" announced that he had been "warned off" by the Jockey Club.

May 28.—Announcement made that he would appeal against the finding of the court in the slander case.

June 18.—Warrant issued for his arrest.

June 19.—Detectives visit his country house.

June 20.—He surrenders at Scotland-yard.

THE SLAVE'S REVENGE.

"The stomach," says Souvestre, "is a slave which is obliged to accept everything imposed upon it; but finally avenges its wrongs with the slyness and cruelty of a slave."

The eminent French author has happily expressed an important physical fact. There is something unique and pitiable about the position of the stomach in the human body. Upon no other organ except the lungs can you impose anything from the outside world. The lungs need pure fresh air only, and air in some form is the only thing they ever receive. On the other hand, the stomach is a general receptacle, entirely at the mercy of its owner as to what shall be put into it, when, where, and how much. A man can throw into it anything that can be swallowed—every variety of food, any sort of drink, any amount of both up to the bag's elastic capacity, and, if he wants to, he can put a layer of pebbles on top, and finish off with prussic acid.

The point is, as M. Souvestre says, that this most important of all our organs is our slave. It cannot resist, it cannot call the police, it has no recourse to the law, it just takes what comes, and abides its time. But how to take care of the health, how to prevent the outbreak of ailments, is a problem much more complex than it seems to be. Nevertheless, when the enslaved and outraged stomach turns against its owner, with the scourge called dyspepsia, it must not be assumed, off hand, that the owner really "intended" to drive his servant to desperation.

Mr. A. Vortluda, of Dan Street, Burghersdorp, Transvaal, sent a letter on April 4th, 1904, this very year, remember, to the agents, at Port Elizabeth, for Mother Seigel's remedies, telling briefly the story of his sufferings; of how he really expected death, of how his stomach had tyranized over him, how it affected his kidneys, and how he was finally cured. He says:—"For eleven years I suffered from kidney trouble which afterwards affected my liver, and I can safely say there was not a sound place in the whole of my system.

"I always had a great deal of trouble in passing anything from the stomach and also urinary trouble. I began to lose appetite. At nights I could only lay awake and wish for morning to arrive, and when it did arrive there was no relief. I became so weak that my legs could not bear the weight of my body, and in fact my condition became very serious. Doctors were called in but I became no better, so I prepared myself for the worst. Hearing of Mother Seigel's Syrup I made up my mind that it would be the last remedy I would try, and after using five bottles of the Syrup my condition began to improve wonderfully, and I do not believe there is any person quite as grateful as Yours faithfully, A. Vortluda."

That is the news from Burghersdorp, but now you shall hear from Johannesburg. On the 29th of March, 1904 (this very year, again, remember), E. Peterson, who lives at Lower End, Main Street, Johannesburg, wrote a letter to the agents for Mother Seigel's remedies describing his own case. He, too, was a slave to the outraged stomach. He says:—"For three years I suffered greatly from biliousness and indigestion. When I sat down to table I could eat hardly anything. Attacks of vomiting made me quite weak and I was surprised at the change it effected in my condition." On rising in the morning I was seized with dizziness and had on several occasions to go back to bed again. I tried various remedies but remained in quite the same condition. While at Cape Town, during the war, I heard of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup and I decided to give it a trial. After the first bottle the dizziness and bilious feeling left me and I continued using the Syrup until I felt completely cured.

It is better never to be sick, but when we do fall ill it is a grand fact that a cure is at hand in the form of Mother Seigel's Syrup which soothes the stomach and transforms it once more into a willing and faithful servant—not a rebellious slave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(*Gazette of India*, July 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following changes are made in the notification of the Govt of India in the Home Depart No 551 dated the 10th March 1904 publishing a revised table showing the relative rank of officers in the Army Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine: (i) include in the right-hand bracket the Deputy Director Royal Indian Marine; and (ii) exclude from the right-hand bracket Engr Royal Navy.

Lieut Col D S T J D Grant M B I M S (Bengal) Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Colleges Lahore now officiating as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College Calcutta is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India on private affairs for three months in continuation with effect from the 10th July or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Capt J A Black M B I M S (Bengal) is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College Calcutta during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Major C H Bedford M D I M S (Bengal) or until further orders.

The services of Capt W Selby D S O I M S (Bengal are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces.

The services of Mr J A Saldanha are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Depart

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act 1884 (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895 the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab; The Hon ble Mr F A Robertson I C S, offg Judge of the Chief Court Punjab to be Judge vice the late Mr J A Anderson with effect from the 21st June 1904 and the Hon'ble Mr H A B Rattigan Bar-at-Law to continue to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court and the Hon'ble Mr J G M Rennie I C S to continue to officiate as temporary Additional Judge of that Court during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr A H S Reid.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr N A Moos who was appointed sub pro tem Director of the Colaba Observatory Bombay by notication No 1516—17-8 dated 12th May 1899, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from 18th Feb.

Mr A G Hobart-Hampden Conservator of Forests School Circle, United Provinces and Director of the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 17th July 1904 From the same date the following arrangements are made during Mr Hobart Hampden's absence or until further orders: Mr H Jackson offg Conservator of Forests 4th grade and Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun to officiate as director of the Imperial Forest School and to hold charge of the School Circle United Provinces and Mr R McIntosh Instructor Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun to officiate as Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Olin M Rakins as Vice and Deputy Consul-Gen for the United States of America at Calcutta.

The services of Lieut H R A Hunt I A are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Govr Genl in the N W Frontier Province for employment with Frontier Militia.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G D Pannunjee is posted as Deputy Accountant Genl Bombay with effect from the 25th of June 1904 Mr K B Wagle is posted assist Account Gen Bombay with effect from the same date

Mr M J Cogswell is appointed Controller of Printing and Stationery with effect from the 1st of July 1904.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Lt Col M Beamish M D R A Mo C to officiate as Principal Medical Officer Bengal Command with the temporary rank of Surg Gen vice temporary Surg Gen B dein C Borbett M D D S O deceased has effect from the 25th March and not as stated in Military Depart notification No 372 of 1904

Lieut G B Murray I A 71st Coorg Rifles to be Supply and Transport officer 6th class on probation with effect from the 24th April Joined his appointment on the 20th June

Lieut H F E MacMahon I A 27th Punjabis to be Supply and Transport office 6th class on probation with effect from the 3rd May Joined his appointment on the 20th June

Lieut R C Ross I A 6th Jac Light Infantry to be Supply and Transport officer 6th class on probation with effect from the 20th May joined his appointment on the 24th June.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut T Gracey R E Assist Engr 2nd grade State Railways is on return from field service reposted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Traffic for employment as an Assist Traffic Superintendent on the N W Railway

Capt H A L Hepper R E Executive Engr 3rd Grade State Railway and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways Bombay is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Govt of India for Railway Lucknow until further orders

Mr G E Lillie Executive Eng 3rd Grade State Railways is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways Bombay until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

105-04—Hiralal D. Vajirani Sakharam Dewan vs Parshetamdas Jamnadas—M B Chothia—Part heard.

560-99—Mani H and Co—S Sitharam Vishram and another vs Sadashiv Shanker Wagh and another.—Malvi P and M.

621-02—Mansukhl I J and H and Little and C—Govdhandas Radhakissen and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia and Ry bji D and Co.

689-03—Mulla and M—Rajanally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

352-04—Mulla and M—Rajabally R. Lakhdhor vs Samson Huskil—Captain and V.

677-03—Ganga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.

455-1903-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehangnir and S.

75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and other vs Gungaram Vithaldas—Thakurdas and Co.

728-02—Jamsetjee and E—Abdul Hussein Nujmudin Chikwala vs Sakinaboo widow and others—Payne and Co Bhaishanker K and G and D D Romer.

523-03—Bicknell M and M—Bai Vahaivahu widow vs Hemraj Jugsung and another—Malv H and M.

87-98—Little and Co—Rughowji Vijpal vs Narrondas Parmanand—In person.

251-00—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vijpal vs Narsondas Parmanand.

79-01 And 0393-00—J P Dastur—Cowasjee Furdoonjee Post wala vs Raisby Amerchand—Little and Co,

726-03—Madhowjee and V—Gungabai Alias Premonbai vs Haridas Narranjee—Deputy and F,

124-04—In person—Shaik Mehideen vs Mahomed Hoseln Banatvalla—In personal

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

411-02—Cragie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S H Fraser and Co and others—Payne and Co and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

For Final Decree,

578-03—In person—Harriram Bhimjee and another vs Da, woodbhai Ebrahim and another

Long Causes.

753-02—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Antonio Sebastian Pereira—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

29-02—Smetham B and N—Banjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Antonio Sebastiao Pereira—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Short Cause.

466-03—F P Pavri—Chimanrao alias Apaji Sadashiv and another vs Nanji Bhimji Patel And

140-04—F P Pavri—Ahmed Sooleman and another vs Joosub Haji Noor Mahomed and others

200-04—Muljl D and H—Vussonji Dewji vs Fahimatbai widow and other—S J Nanu H and Co

214-04—Mansukhlal J and H—Lalji Narronji vs Bholanath Keshalal

252-04—In person—Jamnadas Khoobaldas and others vs Lieut F C D Burton

284-04—Madhowji and V—Shamji Ludha and Co vs Narotam Gordhandas and another—Mansukhlal J and H

342-01—Kanga and P—Haroon Adam vs Gaji Juthia—M R Vakil

385-0 —D D Homar—Bapoji Framji Musa vs Abdul Rahim Ahmed Mian and others

386-04—Payne and Co—Mohunlal Hurpatrai vs Tarachand Lukmandas and others—Kanga and P

400-04—Bicknell M and M—Framji Jamsetji Kathoke vs Nawab Syed Sirdar Alikhan

401-04—S H Noble—Hormusji Merwanji Javravalla and another vs Howar—Jehangir Mony

238-01—Mathubhoy J and M—Messrs Dharamsey Jaitha and Co vs Vallabhdas Morarji and others—Mansukhlal J and H

Long Causes.

750-03—Payne and Co—Anna Kate Pereira vs Braz Alex Gomes—Smetham B and N

136-04—Payne and Co—Nawab of Mahomed Kalmal Khan vs Hoosim Begum widow and others—Mirza and M and Tyanji C D and Co

189-04—Bicknell M and M—Budrinath Premsookdhas and other vs S S Krishna Kothavale—Chitnis and M and S and J and K G W

482-02—Mulvajee and V—Bhikhbai Widow and others vs Manekjee Edaljee Contractor and other—Khunderao S and L

68-03—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper vs Pacheriya Ranchordas Bicknell M and M

361-02—Matubhai J and M—Bai Nanbai Widow and others vs Bhawanjee Thakersey and another—R P Mehta and Hiralal D

321-03—Ardashir H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and others vs Hari Janardhan Lele and another—Chitnis and M

263-04—Dikshit D and S—Yeshvant Pandurang Mantre and other vs S S Shaik Adam and Co—Bicknell M and M

326-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and others Vinakyek Shivram Dharkar—Chitnis and M

327-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and others vs Mahadew Narayen T and others—Chitnis and M

325-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Gulabchand Manalal and others vs Ganesh Luximon Chandarkar and other.—Chitnis and Co

712-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Lachminarayen Gopikisen and others vs Guramkhrai Ramdayal and another—Bhaishanker K and G

793-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Goribai and another vs Alli Mia Hoossein Mia—Captain and V

701-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhugvandas Ramgopal and others vs Tulsiram Sewanlall and others—Balkrishna V N K and Edgelow G and G

401-03—F P Pavri—Ahmedalli bin Mahomedalli Tharay and another vs Sarobai Widow and others—Ardeshir—D and Co

478-03—Payne and Co—Chanibai Widow and Soolaman Allibhay—Thakurdas and Co

Before the Prothonotary.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

17-01—In person—Frank Thomas Yates vs Winnifred Minna Canito Yates and another

23-03—In person—Chimanjee Khunderao—Thite vs Vitoo Pandujee Ghedge and another.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, June 24.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

The college, which has been brought into such unenviable notoriety by the ill-mannered pranks of a handful of disorderly undergraduates, is an institution with a history. If the college as a whole could be fairly made responsible for the sins of a few of its alumni one would be tempted to say that it was old enough, at least, to know better. Its foundation goes back to 1593, when the Earl Marischal gave it "a local habitation and a name" in what was then known as "New" Aberdeen. The outward semblance of antiquity, however, passed away with the rebuilding of the college in 1841; and nineteen years later its identity was still further merged by its union with King's College under the title of the University of Aberdeen. King's College was an even more ancient foundation. Bishop Elphinstone became its patron in 1494; and the present building, which dates from 1500, is a stately pile possessed, in contrast to its affiliated neighbour, of a venerable antiquity and of a fine old chapel containing some exquisite wood-carving.

"THE ATHENS OF—"

Most modern countries possess their "Athen," more or less deservedly so called. In spite of the manifest claims of Edinburgh, both as a city set on a hill" and as a home of intellectual culture, enthusiastic Aberdonians have not failed to press the right of the "granite" city to Scotland's share of that hackneyed and much abused title. 'The Athens, of the New World" is an appellation which Boston has held almost unchallenged on the other side of the Atlantic. "Almost" because, if no American rival has arisen to contest biggity Boston's claim, a carping critic—John Randolph, if memory serves—once denounced her as an Athens without Athenians. The Massachusetts capital is specially rich in nicknames, even for a country where few men, things or places retain their original nomenclature for long. The most famous is, of course, the hub of the universe, which was applied to Boston by one of her most talented sons, Oliver Wendell Holmes; while the commercial and mental "spryness" of her citizens has won an appreciation upon the outside world which is expressed in the bestowal of the title of "the city of notions" upon their alma mater.

SMALL BEGINNINGS

Though the automobile is still in its infancy, it has a long and variegated history behind it. Its progress towards the perfection which still remains to be attained has been somewhat spasmodic. Its origin we owe to France, and there can be no question as to Cugnot's claim to recognition as the father of the motor-car. The Cugnot steam-carriage of 1769, though its inventor's ideas were years ahead of the mechanical means available in his day, was a very rudimentary affair, defective in construction and bad to steer. It is on record, however that it developed sufficient pace and power to carry away the fencing which enclosed the trial-ground where it made its first appearance. Owing perhaps to this somewhat discouraging debut as well as to the difficulties which beset the pioneer of a new field of mechanical invention the Cugnot car ended the matter so far as France was concerned, for some time. We still await the silent, odourless machine. But when one compares with the recent Gordon Bennett contest the fact that just ten years ago a Dion-Bouton steam-car won the first organised motor-race by covering the distance between Paris and Rouen at a mean rate of twelve miles an hour, one is inclined to hope for great things.

A WATERLOO MEMORIAL.

Another Waterloo anniversary—and one of unusual interest in that it is the first since the establishment of the entente—has set a number of reminiscences of the famous battle, old and new, once more in circulation. Here is one, an epitaph which has so far escaped resurrection. It is or was graven upon an old tombstone in a Scottish graveyard:—

Here lies the body of Alexander Macpherson;
Who was a very extraordinary person;
He was two yards high in his stocking feet:
He kept his accoutrements clean and neat;
He was slew
At Waterloo,
Plumb through
The gullet, It went in at his throat
And came out at the back of his coat.

ENGLISH MOTOR HISTORY.

In England about the last "twenties" and early "thirties" of last century the eyes of all men were turned to new methods of locomotion; and simultaneously with the development of the railroad, proposals for mechanically propelled carriages for the highways began to be mooted. In 1831 a select committee of the House of Commons pronounced that the substitution of inanimate for animal power, in draught on common roads, is one of the most important improvements in the means of internal communication ever introduced," expressed themselves convinced of its "practicability," and mentioned that some forty vehicles, constructed or in process of construction had been brought under their notice. The names of Gurney and Hancock stand out most prominently among the builders of the early English steam-carriages. But, owing to repressive legislation this early chapter of motor history was closed ere it was well begun. It is something of a satire upon our capacities for progress that to-day, seventy-one years after the publication of the House of Commons report, public bodies and public men all over the country should be interesting themselves in the furtherance of recommendations not very dissimilar.

MUS RIDICULUS,

Perhaps the finest effort of that distinguished dog-Latinist, Smith minor, was his translation of the opening words of the famous La Fontaine fable. The town mouse invited the country mouse—became, by a ready applications of first principles before which genius must bate its breath, "urbs mus invitavit rum mum," Simple directness can no further go. One wonders whether a repetition of rodent history was responsible for the sudden disorganisation of the traffic in the Strand which occurred a day or two ago while an excited moo of apparently sober citizens rushed madly in and out among buses, cabs, and drays in pursuit of a mouse. The writer was not fortunate enough to witness the start but from a coign of vantage he enjoyed a view of a fine sporting run in which the pursuers' disregard for safety of life and limb was only equalled by the pluck and ability of the pursued. The misguided little wanderer, fleeing, before a hunt of jumping, stamping, shouting maniacs, escaped a hundred perils amid horses' feet and rumbling wheels only to meet an ignominious and unsightly death beneath the dexterous shovel of a juvenile street-scavenger. Then quite a number of respectable citizens remembered that 9 a.m. is too early in the day to give rein to their sporting proclivities.

SIBERIA.

Siberia, whose convict-soldiery seem to be becoming a factor in the Far Eastern war, is to the modern imagination a synonym for dreary vastness. It is not generally known that the name which now includes a stretch of territory nearly forty times as large as the entire United Kingdom was originally applied to a small Tartar outpost on the Irtysh. The Russian connection with Siberia, the country, which was first exemplified in the establishment of Siberia, the fort, dates from the eleventh century, when the merchants of Novgorod, aided by Cossak "condottieri," and a leniently unobservant Government began those raids which must have been among the earliest examples of Russian "semi-official" expansion in Asia. The conquest of the territory really began in 1580 under Yermark: the advance was pushed forward by degrees to Okhotsk bythe middle of the seventeenth century the invaders were threatening the Amur. In their trail there followed an ever increasing influx of adventurers, merchants, hunters, and refugess—the last the forerunners of the millions of outcast prisoners who have languished and died in the pitiless durance of the priso-settlements in the "coldest country in the world."

AMERICAN ABBREVIATION.

In the States, if anywhere, the time is money, and money is—well, a good deal. Sir Philip Burne Jones has, indeed, pertinently inquired why, this being so a lift is universally known accross the "pond" as an "elevator. Nevertheless, it is characteristic of our Transatlantic cousins to chose in all things from diplomacy to dialogue the shortest possible cut or, as they themselves would say, to take the "air line," to their objective. Their love of abbreviation in the currency of daily speech is as apparent as it is in their dislike of the obese style in literature. The novice from Europe, possibly hazy to start with in his geography, is generally a little puzzled to recognise in Fla., Ky., or Dak. the irreducible "minima" of his old friends Florida, Kentucky, and Dakota. But once he can overcome his insular prejudice so far as to catch the spirit of time-saving, he is easily persuaded of the advantages of the system. From every point of view it is one which might well be adopted in this United and benighted Kingdom. With Herts, Bucks, Berks, and the rest the thin edge of the wedge has already been inserted. It is not long since "Mr. Punch," to whom we are indebted for many a true word,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."
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Giving them Strength and Vigour
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SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:
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When the thermometer is low
We get careless and dress as if it were summer. Then come chills, colds, coughs. Keep
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
on hand. A dose or two at the beginning will stop the chills, break up the cold, and prevent serious trouble. Look out for cheap imitations.
In large and small bottles.
Avoid constipation. Hasten a cure by the use of Ayer's Pills.
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and every article connected with Aërated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from
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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, MM. Auguste and Louis Lumiere, the well-known photographers of Lyons, and inventors of a well-known cinematograph, described a new method of photographing in colours. It is based on the employment of coloured particles deposited in a single layer on a plate of glass, then covered with a suitable varnish and finally with a sensitive emulsion. The plate thus prepared is exposed by its back to the view, developed, and an inverted image gives by transparency the colours of the original object.

The very fine particles are obtained from the fecula of potatoes, then coloured orange, red, green, and violet. These coloured powders are dried, mixed, and spread on the glass. The interstices between their grains are then obscured by means of black powder so that no white light can pass through them. The surface thus prepared is covered with a thin varnish having an index of refraction about that of the fecula. A thin layer of panchromatic emulsion of gelatin-bromide of silver is flowed over it. The plate is exposed in an ordinary camera so that the light from the objective traverses the coloured grains before the emulsion. The picture is developed, like an ordinary phototype, but if the plate is merely fixed with hyposulphite of soda, a negative is obtained, presenting by transparency the complementary colours of those of the object, and to restore the true order of colours it is sufficient, after development, to invert the image by dissolving the silver reduced by that operation, then, without fixing, develop afterwards the bromide of silver not influenced by the light during the exposure in the camera. The inventors exhibited pictures got by their process, which they consider quite practicable.

Blondlot has shown that certain bodies, for example, quartz and copper store up N-rays and emit them for a time afterwards. M. Bichat has been studying this phenomenon with plates of copper, zinc, and glass, which possess the property of storage, and he finds that the N-rays emitted by these bodies are of longer wave length than the N-ray absorbed, or stored by them. This result is anologous to the phenomenon of fluorescence in light, as investigated by Stokes. A flourescent substance, for instance, "canary," or uranium glass absorbs primary rays, and emits secondary rays of different wave length.

M. Jean Becquerel in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris infers from his experiments, that N and N1 rays are due to the vibratory movements of molecules seeking to obtain a new position of equilibrium. The N rays, according to his view, are produced by compression, the N1 rays by dilation of the body, and in their propagation through space they preserve the character of their inverse origin sufficiently to produce inverse effects on surfaces which store them or on the sensibility of the eye.

It has been announced by M Jean Becquerel that vapours of chloroform and other acting on a source of N-rays stop the emission of these rays. M Julien Meyor has now extended this observation to sources of N1 rays

The Lodge-Muirhead wireless telegraph, according to an expert connected with it, is now working between Elmers End and two War Office stations at Aldershot and Lewes. The two circuits are separately "tuned" or syntonised to prevent interference of the messages. This is a practical advance.

Mr. Krouchkoll has invented a new regulator of the vacuum in Crookes tubes, such, for example, as used in producing X rays. It is based on the fact glass filaments absorb the particles of a gas apparently by capillary attraction.

At Moissen, Saxony, they are making cast iron water pipes lined with porcelain There is a layer of cement between the outer iron and inner porcelain pipes. The porcelain keeps the water pure, and also from rusting the iron.

Skeletons of a paleolithic negro-like, or negroid character, have been found in the Baosses-Rousse cavern, near Mentone and M. Pithard had frequently discovered similar skulls, dating from the 18th to the 19th centuries, in the valley of the Rhone. It would appear that this primeval negroid type of man, which existed in Europe in the Old Stone Age, has persisted in the population of Europe to our day.

Blondlot, the discoverer of the N-rays, announces that certain bodies, for instance: silver, spontaneously emit, or project, corpuscles having a certain weight. The emanation is not to be confounded with N-rays, but it can be reflected. Is this the source of ordours? We know that metals, for example zinc, have odours.

M. de Loverdo has successfully applied refrigerators to killing the silkworms in the cocoons, an operation hitherto done by heat. He used temperatures of 0deg. to 8deg. below zero Centigrade.

A geophysical observatory, the highest in Europe, excepting that of Monte Blanc, has been established on the summit of Monta Rosa, North Italy. It is to be occupied all the year round, and foreign students, as well as mountaineers, will be able to utilise it. Italy has now three stations of the kind, namely the above at an altitude of 4,530 metres, that of Etna, 2,942 metres, and Cimona, 2,102 metres.

We formerly mentioned that the Library Association of the United Kingdom had appointed a practical committee, consisting of Mr. Cyril Davenport, of the British Museum Mr. E. Wyndham Hulme, Librarian of the Patent Office, and Dr. Gordon, Parker, the leather expert, to safeguard the quality of binding leathers, and we now understand that Dr. Gordon Parker has been appointed examiner to the Association. He will test samples of leather submitted to him by librarians, and report on them. Manufacturers may also profit by this appointment in obtaining certificates for their samples.

Dr. Guglielminetti has founded a league of automobilists for the suppression of dust on roads. Its object is to make known and apply new methods of laying, or preventing, dust on roads. The Parisians have already tried tar in the Avenue de la Grande Armee, and "Westrumite" in the Bois de Boulogne.

In the June 'Knowledge' appears an article summarising the work of the Congress of the International Association of Academies which has just met in London. Among the subjects that have been under consideration during the present Congress may be mentioned a scheme for carrying on magnetic observations at sea, with the view of establishing a comprehensive magnetic survey around a parallel of latitude—a project requiring international co-operation to be completely successful. Seismological and geodetic investigations were under discussion—domains of inquiry in which scientific men of various nationalities are just now much interested. The British Academy promote a scheme for a lexicon of the Greek language, the Academies of Copenhagen and Berlin put forward a plan for a Corpus Medicorum Antiquorum. Then the important question of the establishment of an institute for the purpose of investigation the anatomy of the brain is under reference—a subject on which great unanimity prevails among foreign and English men of science.

School is nothing less than a vast habit-factory, in which the mental calibre and, to a great extent, the bodily shape are gradually formed, not by tools of iron, nor, happily, by a bundle of twigs, but by the subtle processes of imitation and repetition which, combined, will assuredly leave their mark upon the impressionable mould of the child's nature. In matters of diet much can be done to influence the physique of the young, and it is encouraging to note that scholastic authorities have paid far more attention to their catering departments than was formerly the case. The next result has been decidedly beneficial. Whether schoolboys should be allowed beer or other alcoholic beverages for supper or dinner is a question which is at present causing much heart-searching in certain quarters, says the "Medical Press." Considered from the point of view of its food-value it would certainly compare unfavourably with milk or cocoa, both of which latter beverages are distinctly more suited to young and growing frames than malt-liquors. We cannot believe that alcohol in any shape or form is a daily necessity at any age, still less for growing children, who require special protection against the development of possible habits of intemperance in after-life."

The Harveian Oration was delivered on June 21 at the Royal College of physicians, Pall Mall East, by Dr. Richard Caton, F. R. C. P. Sir William Church, president of the College, occupied the chair. The oration dealt with some results of an inquiry into the earliest records of medicine in ancient Egypt, particularly as regards the circulation of the blood and diseases of the circulation.

A munificent gift has been made by Mrs. Percy Sladen, of Northbrook Park, Devonshire, for the promotion of scientific research. Mrs. Sladen has undertaken, says the "Times," to devote the sum of £20,000 to this object, to be applied chiefly to the subjects in which her husband, who was for some time secretary and vice-president of the Linnean Society, was chiefly interested. The trustees are directed to employ the income arising therefrom, in their uncontrolled discretion, to "any research or investigation in natural science, and more especially in the sciences of zoology, geology, and anthropology." They are also empowered, if they think fit, to accumulate the income for the purpose of fitting out, or assisting to fit out, any expedition designed to further such research. Among the first trustees are Dr. Henry Woodward, F. R. S., Professor Herdman F. R. S., and Professor Howes F. R. S.

PERSIAN papers report that four of the prisoners implicated in the murder of M. Juppeaux, the French prospector, near Tembeling some time ago, have been tried at Knala Lipis before Mr. Justice Hyndman Jones, and sentenced to death.

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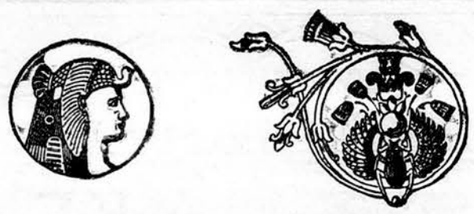

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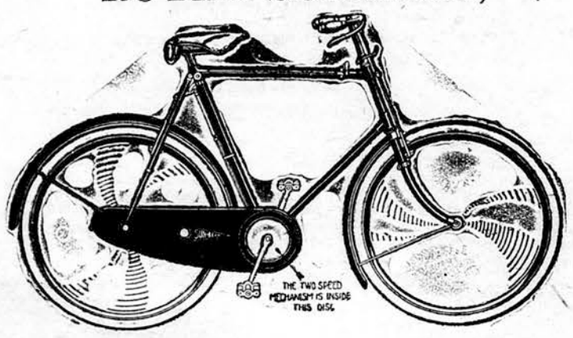

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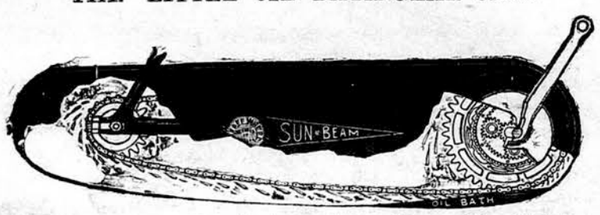

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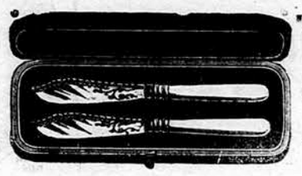

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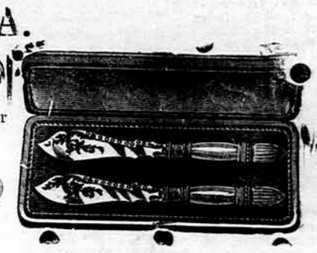

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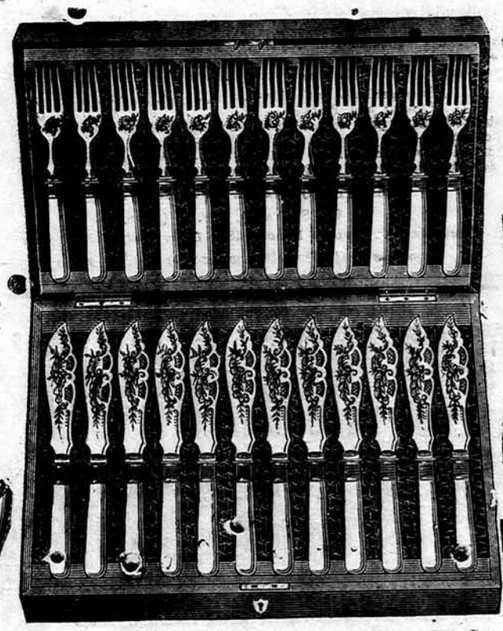

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